# Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

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N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. V() L. XXXVII. N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

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THE TEMPTATION.

great school of the wilderness wherein, from ing. loses to John the Baptist, the most puissant witis there that it keeps its absolute character, without conceding anything to the compromises of an imperfect realization. But the wilderness was not merely a holy retreat to Jesus, it was the It is here that he must accept without hesiwhere he is nothing but a dogma, and say with

The scene of the wilderness is, in fact, the counuman mind can only penetrate through sublime ofound a solidarity that he in some sort conunion with God, but to reconquer it under the bitter conditions which have resulted from its rupture. It would be forming a narrow idea of the moral struggle in the life of Christ to limit it to the forty days of his retreat to the desert. In reality, it comprised his whole life, but it had its two grand days at the opening and at the end of his ministry, in the wilderness of Judea and in the

ook of the Bible makes intervene in the recital of the fall. Satan, as we have shown, is not the Persian Ahriman, who represents the evil element in nature as well as in moral life; he is a fallen angel, who was created in light and purity, like every creature of God, but who did not persevere therein. We know nothing either of the nature of this trial, or of the mode of his revolt, or of the sphere in which it was accomplished. It is impossible to admit or to reject with any certitude the hypothesis, so often maintained, that the gigantic ruins over which new life has bloomed in our planet, attest a tragic history before human history; that beings superior to man have preceded him here; that, placed higher in their origin, they have fallen lower and become the natural and desperate enemies of the race which has replaced them. We must keep to the reality of the existence of demons; nothing in which allows them a more extended and rapid frontier which separates us from this invisible world, so far from our eyes, so near our hearts, seems to be entirely abased. Such are the great religious crises of humanity; now, no crisis was comparable to the inauguration of the Christian era. We think then that we yield to no superstition by admitting in that temptation the direct intervention of the chief of these malevolent spirits, who are the worst enemies of man. Under what form did this intervention occur?

Evidently the recital of the Evangelists cannot be taken in its literal sense. The mountain whence we may see all the kingdoms of the world, nowhere exists; we are thus transported into full was real. Not that the pure soul of Jesus was await him. for a single moment attracted toward evil, but it only his resistance to his hunger, his not lending himself to a deed of vanity, and his refusal of itself, such as it presented itself to the first Adam. World, which is summed up in obedience and love, or will seek his own personal satisfaction, his own he is invested from day to day by God. This him all material advantages. It might then be- domain. come an assured means of dazzling men by startling signs which would satisfy their passion for The old thoughts never die. Immortal dreams the marvelous, and after having given enjoyment, would give glory. It would not be less ment, would give glory. It would not be less

easy to obtain by its means, power, terrestrial from the French of E. de Pressense for Zion's empire, for there would be no throne high enough for a Messiah who should multiply prodigies and Retween the baptism of Jesus and the final tes- make plenty and wealth spring up in his steps. which was rendered to him by the Fore- Such indeed is the order of the temptations which gamer, occurs one of the most memorable events pass before the mind of Jesus in his vision in the of his moral life. He also passed through that wilderness, after his forty days of vigorous fast-

For Zion's Herald.

THE GOOD WIFE.

It's just as you say, neighbor Green,

A treasure indeed is my wife;

Such another for bustle and work

I never have found in my life.

But then she keeps every one else

As busy as birds on the wing;

There is never a moment for rest,

Her pies are a perfect delight,

Her coffee a rich golden brown,

She makes the best bread in the town

Her crullers and puddings just right.

Of the care and the worry they bring

My house is as neat as a pin,
You should see how the door-handles shine

But then, while I eat them, she tells

Of the martyr-like toil she endures,

And all of the soft cushioned chairs

But then she so frets at the dust,

At a fly, at a straw or a string,

That I stay out of doors all I can,

She doctors the neighbors; O, yes,

If a child has the measles or croup,

Her dainty-made gruels and soup.

To physic my blood every spring,

And she takes the whole charge of my bile,

My shirts are bleached white as the snow

But then she insists on her right

O, she's such a fldgety thing!

But then if a morsel of lint

I'm sure of one sermon at least,

She is such a fidgety thing.

You have read of a spirit so meek.

So meek that it never opposes,

Alas, I am meeker than Moses!

Its own it dares never to seek,-

The subordinate music to sing,

Its just as you say, neighbor Green,

A treasure to me has been given:

But sometimes I fain would be glad

To lay up my treasure in heaven.

Most pleasures on earth have their sting,

For Ziou's Herald.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

ITS THEOLOGICAL ASPECTS.

Our two main objections to the efforts of Gov.

der. are, that its removal would deprive society of its greatest protection against the ferocity of the

murderer, and would tend to inculcate the grave

heological error that crime is not to be pun-

ished retributively and capitally. The grave and

weighty aspects of the question of capital punish-

ent are its theological, to which we invite atten-

tion a moment ere looking at its divine authority,

its righteousness as desert, and its necessity for the

in her ample bosom. Not less jurisprudence than

the rest. Human law is, or ought to be, a tran

cript of the divine law. Human government,

when righteous, is a feeble copy of the divine

"Copies with awe the one Paternal Mind"

man, therefore, can rightfully inflict capital

unishment, not solely to reform the criminal, but

also and mainly to adminster retributive justice

upon him, to give him his deserts, the presump-

ion is that God can and will do the same. There

are those who dread the effect of this teaching

We have remarked that it is chiefly those that

rofess not to believe in God's capital punishment,

who are most anxious and laborious to remove

from the statute book of the State the law inflict

ing the death penalty. We will not say that they

have a theological purpose to serve as well as

philanthropic, or rather than a philanthropic. It

vould be ungenerous to impute their human

efforts and gushing sympathies to the desire to

if their efforts to awaken sympathy in behalf of

the culprit, rather than a just indignation, should

so far succeed as to secure the abrogation of the

statute, it would go far to harmonize our criminal

ode with their theology, and make their peculiar

views popular. They, of course, are not so dull

as not to see this, though it probably has little or

no effect to influence their conduct, which we are

bound to believe is the offspring of pure philan-

In penal inflictions in this world we see an im

ge of the divine justice. Human justice, founded

n God's revelation to man in his word, and in our

earts, is a humble imitation and a prophecy of

that eternal justice which is to come; granted, as

the poet Wordsworth says, "To give timely warn-

ng and deter." This timely warning, merciful in

its sternness, blessed in its salutary power, some

nen would remove. They would blot capital pun-

shment from the governments of men, as they

nave, by their theology, from the government of

reasoning on the subject, that it tends to weaken

THE SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT

God. This is our greatest objection to their whole

The wise legislator

MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

She's a treasure I know, neighbor Green,

But then every life has its cross,

But then I am not reconciled

I submit to get rid of a row,

She is such a fidgety thing.

She knits all my stockings herself;

My old clothes look better than new,

She patches so nicely, you know.

Or dust to my trousers should cling,

She is there with her saffron and squills

She is such a fldgety thing.

And nicely swept carpets are mine

O, she's such a fidgety thing!

She is such a fldgety thing.

"If thou art the Son of God, command that violating the moral law, which consists in living was truly a man fighting for his fireside." Let us ness for love.

dmit the strange and sublime text of the New The suggestions of the Tempter were clothed with a religious appearance; he cites texts like a estament, "He learned obedience," which signifies that, from natural and instinctive inno- scribe. After all, he has in the desert only summed ence, he was obliged to rise to deliberately up in expressive symbols the entire programme lected holiness; a perilous passage, where the of the false Jewish Messianism, which itself, likefirst Adam succumbed, but where the second con- wise, covered with holy words the dreams of a quered with the sole arms of faith and prayer, carnal and terrestrial ambition. The Christ of vithout making of his divinity an impenetrable the Hebrew apocalypses, such as the contemporaevery point to the false Messiah whose image erpart of that which transpired more than four Satan presented to him. One would think he was sand years before under the bowers of Eden. hearing the Jewish Sybil in the famous oracles Both belong to that mysterious domain which the elaborated at Alexandria, all palpitating with ardent and gross aspirations. Is not the liberator ymbols, which none the less correspond to high whom they depict to us to be girt with the sword noral realities. It is certain that the first father of and to abase to the dust every rival power? Is numanity, bound to his posterity by so close and he not destined to open upon the land of Judea fountains of unequalled abundance, and to make ined it in himself, endured the great trial of free wine stream from the surcharged vines? Finally eings in a sojourn of beauty and glory, while is he not to proceed by great theatrical strokes? the second Adam passed through it in a frightful His reign is presented under the brilliant colors solitude, the image of a world whereon are graven of a theocratic millennium. The popular sentithe stigmas of the fall and condemnation. These ment of the time of Jesus demanded nothing else; denuded cliffs, this reddened earth for which the it was exalted by his miracles; above all, when it sun is as burning as the lightning, this sulphurous could hope for some material advantage from sea which seems to spread a shroud over the ac- them, as after the multiplication of the loaves. cursed cities, all this country of death, motionless In him the multitudes wished to have a king, and if and mute as the sepulchre, what theatre better he had yielded they would have proclaimed him suited to the Man of Sorrows in his decisive strug- with enthusiasm. He had only to follow the curfirst and the second temptation. Indeed, the business no longer is simply to preserve a blessed respect chimerical, it was appropriate to the real condition of things.

Jesus does not hesitate a moment. To each olicitation offered to him to set himself up as the theocratic Messiah, the idol of degenerate Judaism, he responds by a divine word which sets it aside without appeal. To the suggestion to change stones into bread, he opposes his faith in that divine and wise Providence which is sufficient for all deliverances. "It is written, man shall not In the temptation of the wilderness we see that live by bread alone, but by every word that promysterious being appear whom the very first ceedeth from the mouth of God." This text from Deuteronomy was applied to the marvelous manner in which Israel was nourished in the wilderness by manna. He who depends upon so good and so powerful a God has only to leave himself to him with entire confidence; the gift of miraculous power was given him for another object than the satisfaction of his corporeal wants. Jesus does not repel with less energy the proposition to claim the divine intervention to produce an exploit as an idle prodigy. "It is written," said he, 'Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." To solicit a miracle for such a purpose is to imitate Israel imperiously demanding a new manifestation of the power of Jehovah. Finally, it is with holy indignation that Jesus repels the infamous bargain of the Tempter, who promises him terrestrial royalty upon condition that he prostrate himself to him. In reality, he offered him what he possessed, for it is certain that if Jesus had reason is against the admission of the existence wished to fulfill his mission as Messiah in a of moral beings different from man, become more spirit of selfishness and pride, the earth would perverse, dowered with a more subtile nature, not have had crowns enough for him. This time he uses the divine word like a sword; "Get thee activity. There are times when the imperceptible hence, Satan," said he, "for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

glory, but to death; not to the throne, but to the its hatred. The Messiah who will not reign in symbolism. Only we cannot see in the Tempta- the sense which obtains at Jerusalem must pertion a simple parable translated and amplified in ish; king or victim, there is no other alternative popular language by the disciples of Jesus, which for him. Every time he repelled a temptation of has no other object than to determine the true the bad spirit he mounted a new step of the altar character of his mission as Messiah. This would of sacrifice. Nothing is still wanting except the be to annihilate the moral fact, which is, as we consummation; the Son of Man has just accepted

Such is the tragical grandeur of this combat of was certainly solicited from without, by means of the wilderness, where Jesus appears to us alreaa vision. We can well admit visions which do dy victorious, but after that strange law of his not suspend moral activity. The temptation is so kingdom which causes victory to be at first suffermuch the more important as it clears itself the ing and death. The events of his life will only more of every inferior element. The struggle be the development and consequence of the great would hardly be worthy of Christ if it concerned moral fact which has just been accomplished in this profound retirement. Thus is attested the royal liberty of the Son of Man which will endure gross glory. The question which presents itself only the sorrows and opprobrium that he has acquite otherwise great: it is the moral question cepted in advance. "No man taketh my life from me, but I lay it down of myself." What is called such as it presents itself to all free beings. He ignominy and defeat on the earth, is called glory directly summoned to decide whether he will and triumph in heaven. So, at the end of hi fulfill the supreme and unique law of the moral vision Jesus sees the angels serving him and the wild beasts docile at his feet as in the days of Eden. Paradise is new-born in this frightful sol-Personal interest. The question is not put in a litude; "The wilderness blossoms like the rose; ague and general manner; it is as Messiah that the seraphim who guard its entrance adore the he is tempted; it is in respect to the miraculous Son of Man to show that the great reparation has Power which he possesses, or, at least, with which begun; for if the fall closed and withered Eden, obedience and sacrifice will re-open it to the new power, unemployed for personal and selfish ends, humanity, when its chief shall have accomplished would serve from the first without trouble to pro- everything in the domain of exterior facts, as he cure to himself and the people that should acclaim has already accomplished everything in the moral

asses of God were formed. When one is to repthese stones become bread." In other terms, if cent an austere and holy thought, it is salutary thou art the Messiah, set thyself above the proviby with it face to face, and to escape all atten- dential order to satify thy hunger. Jesus is transestions which men would make it endure. It is ported in spirit into the Holy City to the height of solitude that the ideal regains all its royalty; the temple, the centre of that theoracy which i would be so easy for him to control. "If thou art the son of God, cast thyself down; for it is writ that he shall give his angels charge concerning thee, and in their hands shall they bear thee up, theatre of his first combat and of his first victory. lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone There the Redeemer traversed that grand trial of In other words, if thou art the Messiah, wor merty without which no moral destiny is achiev- startling miracles, prodigies which may have no other object but to astonish and fascinate the people complete mystery of his abasement. If Finally, the world with its glory appeared to Jesus we claim impeccability for him, we withdraw him from the height of an ideal summit. "I will give om the true conditions of terrestrial existence; thee," said the Tempter, "all this power and all is humanity is but an illusion, a transparent veil this glory, if thou wilt fall down and worship rough which his impassible divinity appears. me." In other terms, the power and the glory No longer like us, he is no longer ours. To the are the Messiah's if he consents to act in the spirit moving drama of the moral struggle succeeds I of the prince of the world. Under this triple gnow not what metaphysical phantasmagory. In form it is always the same temptation. Work egard to him, we must no longer speak of temp- miracles for thine own profit! Be thine own enation nor trial. Where we seek the chief of a new yoy, and not God's. Seek thine own interest in mmanity, we only have a creature of the reason stead of consecrating thyself to the glory of thy worthy of gnostic invention. Let us bring down Father's kingdom. At the bottom there are not Christ from this chilly theological empyrean two temptations because there is only one way of renaus: Erat homo certans pro patribus. "He to ourselves and not to God, in substituting selfish-

ries of Jesus expected and wished, answered in

Thenceforth everything is said; He came not to be ministered unto but to minister. He has given himself unreservedly to his God and to men. He has made his choice between selfishness and love; the second Adam has retracted the rebellion of the first man, but this victory is already a sacrifice, and immolation; it leads not to terrestrial cross; for by entering into this path of obedience and love, he will offend all the prejudices of the Jewish nation, belie all its hopes, and arouse all think, of capital importance. The Temptation in principle all the ignominies, all the sorrows that

of the race, for the race. It has never been repealed. So far from that, it was reiterated and Henniker, N. H.; and "The Methodist Minister," established with great precision and solemnity nundreds of years afterwards among the Hebrews. derer which is guilty of death; but he shall surely be put to death." The passage in the Sermon on the Mount which forbids "resistance to evil," was not intended, as the Saviour directly asserts, to Y., and "Regeneration," by Leroy S. Stowe, That repeal the Jewish law, but to prevent its abuseo rebuke that individual retaliation and personal revenge which the wicked Jews indulged under anction of laws wisely given to maintain public justice. Christ admits the principle of this law when he says, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." So does Paul when he says, 'If I have committed anything worthy of death, refuse not to die." And in his epistle to the domans, after forbidding them, like his divine Master, to return "evil for evil," because God had said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," he shows that it is of private revenge he speaks, by immediately adding, concerning the "ruler," that "he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Vengeance belongeth unto God, and he executes it through his "minister," the civil ruler. This passage does unquestionably teach that civil government has by divine appointment, the power to take life-"it beareth not the sword in vain." Capital punishment is, therefore, not contrary to, but consistent with Christianity.

THE UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT, deep in the heart of man, not less plainly the law of God than his written word, declares that death is the proper penalty for deliberate murder. The opinion, or rather feeling, is spontaneous and universal. When the "barbarous people" among whom Paul was cast in his shipwreck, saw the viper-come from the fire and fasten on his hand, they said, "No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live." Whence this instinctive feeling that the murderer ought to die? It is said that custom and sanguinary codes have superinduced it. Who taught it to Cain? "And it shall come to pass that every one that findeth me shall slay me." Whence this foreboding but the voice of God in his conscience, telling him, in advance of all law on the subject, or even his crime being known, that he deserved to die? It is so with every murderer. He feels that a retributive providence is on his track. Its dark form, like a spirit rising from the blood he has shed. pressing nearer and nearer, till sooner or later it will lay him low. It is the conviction that murder will be avenged that has given rise to the proverb, "murder will out." The guilty man feels that in taking the life of a fellow creature he has committed a crime which contains in itself the concentration and climax of all malice, and which cannot be concealed. 'The "damned spot" will not out. He sees the bloody "dagger" ever Andrew, Wendell Phillips and their coadjutors, to before him. He feels that he has forfeited life; the teaching of God's spirit in his heart and con-science, as well as in the Bible; given in wisdom and benevolence to deter him from the commission of this greatest of crimes, by the highest penalty of which human law is susceptible; and to teach him by analogy and warning that the highest possible penalty is annexed to the violation of the divine law in eternity. And yet there are those who would so alter our legislation as to quite destroy the protecting power of these inward proph-

"Ye brood of Conscience, spectres! that frequen Their wings to gnard the unconscious innocent! Slow be the statutes of the law to share A laxity that could not but impair Your power to punish crime, and so prevent. And ye, Bellefs! coiled serpent-like about The ada\_e on all tongues, 'Murder will out!' How shall your ancient warnings work for go Survive not judgment that requires his own?"

Lowell, May 22, 1866. A. McKeown.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

Two sisters are there—ever year by year Companions true and dear
To meek and thoughtfur hearts. Fair Hope is one
With voice of merry tone,
With footstep light, and eye of sparkling glance.

The other is perchance
E'en somewhat lovelier, but less full of glee,
Her name is Memory. She wanders near me. chanting plaintive lays

make denominational capital. But e do say that Of bygone scenes and days; And when I turn and meet her thoughtful eye, She tells me mournfully
Of soft, low gurgling brooks, and glistening flower
And childhood's sunny hours;
And then with tears and melancholy tone

Hope gently chides her-bids me not to cast Some close before my feet; And some, seen dimly through the distant haze, Grow brighter as I gaze.

), both refresh me! yet not only so, They teach—where'er I go; One tells of follies past, and one is given To talk to me of heaven. And thus I'll cling to both. Soft Memory,

For Zion's Herald.

ANNIVERSARY DAY AT THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. Thursday, June 14th, was a day of great into

and destroy the sanctions not only of the human st in Concord, N. H. No public demonstratio government but also of the divine. God himself, of joy or sorrow heralded its advent. No flaming we shall presently see, promulgated the enactosters announced to the careless passer-by the ent connecting the penalty of death with the vents which transpired. Business men buried in rime of murder, and has thereby prepared the the cares of life toiled behind the counter and on vay for right ideas in regard to future punishthe street for gain, gain. Ladies of fashion promenaded the beautiful streets to see and to be ent. God says that he who strikes at the founations of human government by taking the life of seen. The world was too busy with its own his fellow man, shall suffer death, not only to deaffairs to note the issues of the hour; yet God saw, er him from that, but to lead him to avoid the and his blessing rested upon the labors of his chilentence of eternal death against the contemne dren. It was the day for the Anniversary Exerthe divine government. And shall we see cises of the M. G. Biblical Institute. Sixteen forts made to destroy the effect of this salutary young men, full of hope and promise, were about eaching, and not expose their pernicious tendento leave her hallowed shrines. For three years they had toiled together in the fields of sacred literature, gathering many a jewel of priceless value. In favor of capital punishment is conclusive and Closely had their hearts been united in Christian verwhelming. God ordained it in the ordinance love and spmpathy. In each others' society they given to Noah: "At the hand of every man's had taken great delight. But these scenes were rother will I require the life of man. Whoso ended; their paths must now separate, and each sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And the reason is added: "for in the tian usefulness. How strong that love and symmage of God made he man." Because murder pathy; how prized that society they only realized is not only a crime against man and society, but when as they met together for the last time the also against God, through the violation of his earnest "God bless you, brother," came from the image; therefore, it would seem, has God enacted throbbing heart and quivering lip! The Anniverthat its proper punishment shall be the highest sary Exercises commenced at quarter before nine, penalty known to human law. This flaming A. M., and closed at half past twelve. The oraword has he set to guard and illustrate the sations were carefully prepared and well executed, credness of human life. And while the reason for in many cases evincing marked talents. The it shall remain, while men shall continue to wear audience were particularly delighted with four of the image of their Maker, the enactment must the productions, viz, "The Bible, a Book of

continue. It is of universal and permanent obli- | Human Nature," by Nathan G. Cheney, Boston; | ton into that sterile solution. Surely they are | who were present. When they surveyed the misgation. It was given to Noah, the second father "An Educated Ministry," by Alfred E. Drew, eggs, for it swarms with living things. Fairfax, Vt; "Christian Success," by Otis Cole, by Edmund Lewis, Woodstock, N. Y. It was a matter of regret to many that owing to the want over water containing infusoria resulting from Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a mur- of time some of the orations were obliged to be tainted meat. Germs are obtained, hatched, and omitted, especially when it was known that two found to produce all the kinds of infusoria existof them were of a superior character, viz, "A ing in the solution from which the eggs were Y., and "Regeneration," by Leroy S. Stowe,

Redding, Ct. We would like to send a synopsis of the ora-tions, but the limits of our article forbid. The closing remarks by the acting President, the Rev. John W. Merrill, D.D., on the presentation of the diplomas were considered so appropriate by many of the Alumni that they requested its publication. In compliance with their wishes we have secured a copy, which we send you:

"Brethren of the Senior Class:—I need not now impress you with the necessity of your continuing a close and persistent study of all the branches of your sacred profession. At other times this has received your attention and gained your assent; yet there is one thing touching your success and comfort, which above all other endowments, allow me affectionately but most earnestly to enjoin. You are the first class of Methodist ministers going forth from the first Methodist theologic ters going forth from the first Methodist theologi-cal seminary in this land at the close of the first century of Methodism in America. You form a diving connection between the past and future centuries of Methodism on this continent. It greatly becomes you at the outset of your ministry to enter upon a deep experience of holiness of heart. "As he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation." To be impressed with this will only require an obedient ear to the doubly inspired injunction from on high, "Be ye holy, for I am holy," Keeping this sacred commandment, you in your measure will cred commandment, you in your measure will "spread scriptural holiness through this land and the world." This is the great mission of our church and its preachers. A nobler work could church and its preachers. A nobler work could
not be given us. With hearts fully consecrated
and filled with holy love, you will never desire to
change your calling. So long as efficient strength
is yours, your cry will be, "Behold the Lamb of
God which taketh away the sin of the world.
"Brethren—One of your number though absent, I can never forget. A classmate of superior
mind and worth as source student an exprest

mind and worth, a severe student, an earnest Christian, an ardent patriot whose patriotism lured his feet to an early goal. A tall, a noble young man, an eloquent preacher, he expected to share in these exercises, and then for life to go with you into the wide world-field. The Master would not have it so, and one year ago took him to a higher sphere. He rests from his labors. to a higher sphere. He rests from his labors, The work he proposed to do devolves now on his classmates. Can you not by greater holiness. by more ardent zeal, by more active faith and labor, aim to make up his loss to the world? Then when you see him—and we shall see him again—it will be sweet for you to say to him, we have tried to do our whole class work, and Jesus has been with us. been with us.

"As teachers and pupils our mutual acquaint-ance has awakened within us a tender regard which cannot end with our present relations. It will throw a mild light on the scenes before us; and when our toils are over it will transform into a love that shall never change." \* \* \* " now give you our kindly greetings, our God-speed in your heavenly work.

After receiving their diplomas the class sang osed for the occasion by tio Cale, and coparated. May Cod's blossing ever attend them in their labors.

Sanbornton Bridge, June 21st. N. T. W.

SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY. ORIGIN OF MICROSCOPIC LIFE.

If we put a handful of hay, leaves, milk, blood, or any organic substance into pure water for a few ninutes, the water becomes what is called a putres cible solution. Filter it carefully through paper, leave it for two days in a proper temperature, and he surface will be covered with a thin film. To the naked eve it presents no interesting peculiarities; but to the microscopic eye it appears a world of vegetable and animal life. On an inch of surface stands a vast forest, sending off more eeds in a minute for propagating itself than acres of oaks can produce in a year. These seeds may be dried, baked, boiled, kept for years without losing their persistent vitality. Just beneath the surface swarm millions of mar-

velously active, voracious beings that fight battles eat each other, outstrip a locomotive in speed, and yet perhaps never pass out of the cubic inch in which they were born. They are not all of one kind. The variety of creative skill knows no limits. The genera and species are numerous and perfectly defined. They are of all sizes, from the colfors, some of which grow to the great dimensions of 4-1000ths of an inch, down through the monads that are about 1-10,000ths of an inch long, down to lengths that the microscopic eye canno measure nor hardly discover, millions of which would not equal the bulk of a grain of sand. Small as they are, their organization is exceedingly complicated and perfect, They have stomach, blood vessels, nerves, bones-indeed, all organs necessary to life and propagation. Surely God's atom work is more wonderful than

his mountain ranges. But the question we propose to discuss in this article is their origin. And if we consider the bearing of this question on the philosophy and even the theology of the world, its importance will be confessed. "They are spontaneously generated," says one. "You can never discover these theories together, a third exclaims: reka! Admit spontaneous generation of the low-est life, and development into higher by the change of the lower, and then there is no creation, here is no Creator, man is responsible to no

disputable. And before I will adopt your degradtoads, calpods and creative putrescence, instead

hese invisible atoms of life." If not spontaneously generated, how are they? beginning, and reads that God created every living thing that moveth, and gave to each, seed has been filtered, where do the seeds come from?" The everywhere present air is full of them; they are deposited on every inch of surface of every when its subject is considered. To proceed with kind; and where conditions of life exist, they my account of the ceremony: The collect was spring into being." "Prove it," says the doubter. M. Pasteur takes the stand to do the work. He boils his putrescible solution to destroy any germs read the gospel as it is written in John xxi. 16-17. of life that may be in it, and then admits air to it, Bishop Scott then addressed the congregation. sterile. He then drives air through a glass tube the Methodist Episcopal Church; a service which filled with gun cotton. It gathers everything out would affect for weal or for woe the parties most of the air. The cotton is then dissolved in alco-

"But can it be proved that these living things give off to the air these innumerable and everywhere present eggs?" A current of air is passed

That terrible malady called the scald head, results from a microscopic fungus growth. A current of air was passed over a head thus affected, and then brought into contact with a vessel containing ice water. Moisture collected on the surface trickled down, carrying with it innumerable living germs of the fungus that constitutes the dis-

ease. Thus also the seeds of contagious diseases, measles, whooping cough, small pox, yellow fever, cholera, etc., he they of animal or regetable growth, literally "travel in the air." Fever and ague is now known to result from receiving the seeds of a minute fungus growth that springs up on new soils freshly exposed. These seeds fill the air, reaching to various heights, according to the locality. They may be collected, carried into healthy district, planted in the human system, and be made to produce their appropriate disease.

Thus the investigations of science shiver to atoms the fine theories of godless men. Every newly discovered fact is instantly seized upon and made to do service for error. But soon truer investigators wrest these facts from their entangling alliances, and they ever after do glorious service in the cause of truth. There is no such thing as development from one species into another. Man develops from no gorrilla; he comes from his Father, God.

It may be more interesting than pleasant t feel that we live in a perfect sea of eggs of every destructive growth and devouring animal; that these circulate through the lungs, make the tour of the body in the blood, seizing on every sore or diseased spot, and increasing with incalculable rapidity. But remembering that they flourish mostly in putrescence and filth, we shall see that by keeping healthy and clean, we may walk unnarmed amid these myriad means of death, even as light flies through a million miles of darkness, and is pure, clear light at the end.

These creations, so numerous that the inhabtants of a single pool will outnumber all the visible existences on the earth, so universally diffused that no place is devoid of them, and so persistently alive that man can hardly destroy those he holds in his hands, must have a use. Concerning their use, we will speak hereafter.

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

He who reads that ancient fable, Wondering at the plot, Seeing in it no resemblance To life's common lot, leads it as an unknown language,

Over every human being Hangs a sword in air, From mysterious heights suspended ly a single hair: Though perceived not, though unheeded, Yet forever there. Keener than the sword Assyrian

Flashing through the fight;
Deadlier than the sword of Gideon
Battling for the right;
Than Excalibur more subtle
In its cunning might. Like the Damoclesian weapon

On the palace wall, Hangs Fate's falchion, sternly threatening On the great and sma

On the great and small.
On thy head, O child of folly,
With the blow of blame;
On thy heart, unconscious lover,
With the smite of shame;
On thy hopes, ambitious dreamer,
Leaving not a name.

On thy gray hairs, weeping mother, Ere they bring thy dead; On thy pale face, girl of passion, Ere the night is sped; On thee, priest before the altar, Ere thy prayer is said. On thee, maiden, with eyes shaded,

On thee, maiden, with eyes snaded,
Waiting at the gate;
On thee, young man, ripe and earnest,
Come to thy estate;
On thee, weary one, who crieth,
"Why so late—so late?" Fall it may with swift-winged vengeance

Bidding evil cease; Fall it may with blest redemption

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Ordination of a Colored Man Bishop of Liberia. NEW YORK, June 27th, 1866.

day, at the St. Paul M. E. Church, occurred what one of our papers calls a "novel religious ceremony." I presume this is not an improper designation, as a black man has rarely before in this country been ordained a bishop; and seldom, ndeed, have any of the dark-hued race been ordained even as ministers. Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Liberia, is the gentleman upon whom our church has bestowed this high distinction. He was born in Richmond, Va. He is fifty-two years old; has their origin; they are but a change of vegetable been in Africa thirty-seven years, and received his into animal life," says another. "The line that education in the Methodist Episcopal Seminary in separates the two kinds of life is thinner than we | Liberia. He was ordained to the ministry twentyan measure. No life is ever lost. The dying nine years ago, by Bishop Janes; is a brother of plant gives life to others. Its life is even the cause of life in these lower animals." Putting both who died in this country in April, 1863, while on a visit for his health.

The usual ceremonies took place. But one thing was of unusual interest—the presence of on of our ministers who had reached the great age of ninety-five years, Rev. H. Boehm. He offered a prayer at the opening services. Father Boehm. with whom I have long been acquainted, is a very admit neither of your premises without proof in-disputable. And before I will adopt your degrad-privilege to converse with him. In body and mind ng conclusion, and deduce my being from apes, is he wonderful-both so little impaired. He was the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury. With of the eternal God, I will fight the whole battle of truth, in all departments and for all time, over and Southwestern, was he intimate. Surprising is it to their descendants to hear him talk of their great, great grandfathers and mothers. His memory and other mental powers are still vigorous, and if it be allowable to say there are exceptions to the Psalmist's law of life, surely this Nes tor, "most reverenced for his stretched-out life." is one of them.

But this is a digression, pardonable, I trust read by Bishop Scott. Rev. M. Tarrison, of Jersey City, read Acts xx. 17-35. Rev. Dr. Porter read the gospel as it is written in John xxi. 15-17. only through a red hot tube, which is fatal to any He said they had met to perform a service which germs of animal life. The solution continues had taken place but once before in connection with immediately concerned. That service was the orhol and ether, and the gathered dust falls to the dination of a missionary bishop of the M. E. Church bottom. Are those roundish microscopic atoms in Africa. He commended the whole proceed eggs? Plant them, or put a little wad of the cotton to the serious and prayerful consideration of

sionary field on the western coast of Africa, they tude, "Behold what God hath done." It was not yet fifty years since the whole western coast of Africa was an almost unbroken wild, inhabited by savages living in heathen ignorance, to whom the name of Jesus was unknown, and in whose hearing it never had been proclaimed. Now they had a ssion, a conference, preachers, elders, churches, stations, class leaders, trustees, stewards—all the machinery of the Methodist Episcopal Church, save a single wheel; and that wheel the one which must incite to zeal, encourage the weary, and give more confidence to the strong; that wheel was a bishop. The mission in Africa was the first foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was commenced in the year 1832. There was a bishop there once, Bishop Burns, whose whole sentiment was so noble and lofty that it would live forever; but he had fallen, as other good men had fallen before and since. Bishop Scott had himself visited the mission, and from what he saw, he concluded that the episcopal functions could not be exercised but by a bishop resident on the ground. Rev. Francis Burns was the first African bishop. He was ordained in 1858, and consecrated as the first Methodist Episcopal Bishop in Africa. Bishop Burns was a man of espectable acquirements, and more than ordinary ability. He was selected by the Liberian Conference by a two thirds vote. His race was short. His health failed him, and he came to the United

The bishop then addressed the bishop elect in a few words, and admonished him how to be approved of God, disdaining not to declare the hole counsel of God.

States to try and recruit it, but sank to his rest in

Baltimore, in April of 1863, and now they were

called upon to ordain a successor-John Wright

Roberts.

Rev. Drs. Carlton and Harris then presented at the altar the bishop elect, saying, "We present unto you this holy man to be ordained a bishop." ishop Janes, who conducted the ordination services, then exhorted the congregation to silent prayer, after which he cited from the Discipline arious passages suitable to the occcasi n, and hen the laying on of hands took place, in which ervices Bishops Janes and Scott were assisted by Revs. Boehn, Holdich, Porter, Carlton and Harris. The concluding prayer was offered by Bishop scott, and then the benediction was pronoun So ended the solemn ceremonial of ordaining bishop-a black bishop. May he long be spared o the Liberian Church. The writer does not anticipate that in his day such an event will again occur; but if all the great things come round which the friends of the colored race promise, many of his young readers may live to see the time when the ordination to the ministry of the sons of Ham will not be "a novel religious cere-D. R. C.

For Zion's Herald.

WAR IN EUROPE. hanging for months over the heart of Europe; al call upon Christians to unite in prayer, that God will avert the terrible calamity that is threat ened. No mind can adequately conceive the amount of mischief it would work, not mainly to Europe, but to the whole world. What can be done for its prevention? It is clearly beyond our reach, if not beyond the grasp of all human diplomacy; but it is not beyond the control of Him "who doeth his pleasure alike in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth." prayer we can, if we will, "move t hand that moves the world;" and certainly now, if ever, is the time for those who believe thus in prayer, to try its efficacy. In no other way can we reach the case; but if all Christians through the world, or those in this land alone, would, not perhaps by any publicly appointed season of humiliation and prayer, but merely by a general concert of supplication in the closet, around the family altar, and in the weekly or daily prayer meeting, beseech the God of Peace to avert the terrible crime and calamity now threatened, might we not hope for success? At all events, ought not Christians to

make the attempt? You will certainly excuse me, Mr. Editor, for calling the special attention of your readers to this subject. I might perhaps plead my connection with the Peace Society as justifying this request: but I make it solely on the ground of our common interest in the baleful results sure to come from the war now threatened.

GEO. C. BECKWITH, Sec. Am. Peace Soc Boston, June 18th, 1866.

THE SUCCESS OF FAITH AND EFFORT. We clip the following from one of our ex-

Less than a year ago a waning Methodist Church

Less than a year ago a waning Methodist Church upon the hills, in the central part of Connecticut, after debating the question of closing up their house of worship, employed a college student—a licensed preacher—to supply their pulpit for a Sabbath. The remark was made by one of the members that, when cold weather should come on, they might be blessed with a revival which would save them. The young preacher responded, "we will not wait till winter, we can have a revival now." He spent his summer vacation there, and a powerful and wide religious influence followed—in the
warmest part of the year—and a large number
were led to Christ.

A young lady and gentleman from a city congregation went there to spend a Sabbath, and
went home hoping in Christ. They were the first
fruits of a work in the city congregation, which
resulted in sixty conversions. Other churches in
the city were blessed, and the college there was

resulted in sixty conversions. Other churches in the city were blessed, and the college there was mightily quickened, until but few in the institution were left unconverted. The pious students went out, in bands, heralding the news of salvation in Adjacent places.

From the first mentioned church, the work had

in the mean time extended in other directions. Another small Methodist Church, a few miles dis-

THE GIFT OF PRAYER.

We sometimes hear it said of an individual, that "he is gifted in prayer." What is meant by that expression? Is it meant by it, that he is able to use the language of devotion properly and fluently? Generally, we apprehend, this is what is meant by the remark. But if no more than this is intended, then it is wrong to affirm that such a person has "the gift of prayer;" for genuine prayer is something more than the easy utterance of the most faultless words. There may supplication." He then who has truly "the gift of prayer," has the spirit of prayer, which has been shed upon him, and which he breatnes forth again from the depths of his soul. He has "that preparation of heart, and the answer of the tongue which come from the Lord alone," and by which he feels aright, orders his language aright, bears up upon that outward expression the aspirations of those Christians who hear him pray, and has "power with God."

The divine gift of prayer is much more than the dress of devotion, much more than "a beautiful

dress of devotion, much more than ine the prayer." It is prayer begotten by the Spirit, and comes gushing and fervid from the heart, in

# ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL, JULY 4, 1866.

#### Missions.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK DR. DURBIN.-We have a letter at the Mission which the Dr. dated at the seat of the Cor Rooms, which the Dr. dated at the search ference, Heilbronn, Wurtenberg, June 7. He says some writing from Berlin I have visited Frank fort-on-the-Maine, Pforzheim, Ludwigsburgh, Stut gard, and am now in this old town of Heilbronn. o the Neckar. The condition of matters in Berlin regard to the new church and the time and pla in regard to the new church and the time and place of the Conference, have compelled me to omit my visit to Scandinavia until after the session of the Conference. In the mean time war between Prussia and Austria is imminent. Indeed, the rumor this morning is that Prussia has entered Holstein, which has been occupied by Austrian troops. If Prussia enters, a collision is unavoidable. In this case trouble will come in my way to Copenhagan. It may even be impracticable to go directly to Denmark. In this case I will go over to England, and m there to Copenhagen. Time will settle this matter. As I understand only a word now and then, I was not giving attention to the Conference proceedings. But my attention was just now arrested by the action of the Conference on the question, 'Who are admitted on trial?' I found three had been admitted already, and others would be presented. It seemed strangely joyous to see the same forms, and feel the same spirit, and hear the same questions and answers, though in another language, which I hear in our Conferences in America. Verily, Methodism is a wonder in the Christian world. It has been a divine inspiring power, and it will become an irresistible forming power. The great problem is, how it may be both at the same time without impairing the efficacy of eithe characteristic."

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP ROBERTS .- The "Thon DEPARTURE OF BISHOP ROBERTS.—The "Thomas Pope," the bark in which Bro. Roberts arrived in this country only some eight or ten days since, left the port of New York on the morning of Monday, the 25th instant, for the coast of Africa, and he availed himself of the opportunity to go at once to the field of his laborious service. We carnestly invoke the prayers of the whole church, both for the voke the prayers of the whole church, both for th bishop, personally, in his new work, and for the cause of Christ under our care in Africa.

THE BETHEL SHIP.—This honored place has been handsomely repainted, and now wears anew the appearance she presented on the day of her dedication by Bishop Simpson and others in the presence of an excessively crowded and heated audienc Yesterday the congregation was literally surprise by the presence of Rev. O. P. Peterson, of Wiscon sin, in the pulpit, beside pastor Hedstrom. This good soldier of Jesus Christ shows painfully the good soldier of Jesus Christ she effects of his western campaign.

PUBLICLY, AND FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.—Here is a pastor whose visit has done us good. He is telling us of his manner of educating his people in the missionary cause. First, he keeps himself read up in every interest which a Methodisminister is expected to promote in his church. Second, he keeps up a monthly missionary concert for prayer. Third, he provides that each family ected with his charge shall have a copy of the Missionary Advocate, distributing many of ther with his own hands, and seeing that faithful medistribute the rest. The result is, that he has happy and intelligent people; and every interest of Methodism grows among them, for he is not a ma of one idea, as a missionary man is not likely to be

#### The Centenary. BENEFACTRESSES.

At a Ladies' Centenary Meeting in Evanston, Il held on the 17th ult., Rev. J. S. Smart delivered a lecture on the claims of the American Methodis Ladies' Association, from which we make the fol owing extract, and commend it to the readers

"There should be some reasonable proportion between the amount given by ourselves and those given by our ladies. It is absurd for a man to make a Centenary offering of a thousand dollars, and his wife only ten. It is about as disrespectful to he as it would be to marry another woman before si is dead a month. Why should a man arrogate himself the privilege of giving a hundred times, of even ten times as much as his wife? Were it ref estate, he could not do it. The law is more ju than that, though woman had no part in making it Her signature would be necessary to perfect the title. If a man dies, his wife inherits a third of his estate. Why then should she not have the privileg of making a third of the donations while he lives Ought not a living man to be as good to his wife as a dead one? If it be 'blessed' and ennobling thuman mature, and makes one godlike to give, whe should the sterner sex monopolize the privilege? A gentleman some time since made a Centenary

offering of two hundred and fifty dollars, and al lowed his wife to give ten to the Ladies' Associa tion. She expostulated with him, told him sl thought it unjust, that a hundred would be no mo on how fair proportion, and that she certain; ald not be content with less than twenty-five told her that she might give half of what h gave. But she replied, 'You do not give for ol ts in which I am interested. If I give, it m be in accordance with my own judgment and conscience.' But he was immovable, and she had to be content with ten dollars to his two hundred and fifty. She was fully his equal in intelligence an piety, but she had to submit. This man did no seriously intend to be a barbarian. It was not hi purpose to be unjust to any one, least of all to hi We must not say he treated his wife like slave, or a dog; O, no! We must not call him a tyrant; this would offend the woman as much as it would him. He was a Christian gentleman in high life. The truth is, he acted thoughtlessly. He has never studied this subject, or heard this lecture. he had, he should have been h——, should hav acted differently, I mean. He had never reall looked into the bleeding heart of woman. Had he realized what a wound he was inflicting, how he was crushing, lacerating and withering that hea would have acted otherwise. He acted acc he would have acted otherwise. He acted according to custom. Custom will sanctify anything even the worst forms of slavery. This wife oppression is just as much a relic of barbarism as slavery itself. Among barbarians it is a species of slaver And the peculiar sadness of the case is that we ar all so accustomed to it, that we are often guilty it without knowing it. If this Association can d anything to correct the tone of public sentime this subject, it will do a service to all cor

But if the wife consents to her husband's act does she not as really give through him, as though she gave in her own name? Perhaps so. But in this case of Centenary offerings it does not so appear on the records, which, as these records are e preserved, is a matter of some importa Augustus Greatheart is put down for a sand dollars, it does not appear on the record that he has a wife at all; and if he has, it does not ap pear whether she was consulted in reference to the donation or not. Her existence and influence is the case are not recognized. If Mrs. Charly Great heart stands upon the same record for a thousan dollars, a co-partnership and mutual understandin ossible credit to both parties. It shows the generous not only to the public, but to his wife and the lady, in the opinion of her husband at leas worthy of respect and esteem. The only form subscription which presents both parties under a sir gle name is 'Mrs. Augustus Greatheart, \$2,000 The other, however, I think is the best to sen

down to posterity.

"The Association asks for Benefactresses. subscriptions of one thousand dollars or more How can the ladies here ask for such subscription from abroad, unless those who live here, who orig inated this movement, set the example?

"Two benefactresses have already been reported abscribing one thousand dollars for the In the second, Mrs. Daniel E. Ayres, of Br yn, N. Y., subscribing one thousand dollars for the Mission House. Mrs. McCulloch was constitute a benefactress at a Centenary meeting at Kankakee on the first day of May, 1866. Bro. McCulloch arose to speak, very humbly, and with much emo-tion. 'I have, said he, 'a great deal to be thanktion. 'I have,' said he, 'a great deal to be thankful for. God has been very good to me.' The tears gushed up to his eyes, and for a moment his emotion choked his utterance. His wife held down her head and seemed to be weeping. The whole congregation was more or less affected, and listening intently for the next word. 'God has been with me.' he continued. 'In all my struggles through me, he continued, in all my struggles through He has given me many good things. Best of all in this world, he has given me a good wife. think a great deal of her.' (Several voices from different parts of the congregation, 'You ought to.' 'She is worthy.'),' I think enough of her to give one thousand dollars in her name as a thank-offering to God.' There was a slight rumble of suppressed applause. 'Yes, yes,' says the pastor, may, you may praise God! It is worth applaud demonstrations, and there was a sense of the didemonstrations, and there was a sense of the divine presence which awed the people into comparative silence. But be assured that he received the earnest appliance of every heart in that assembly. The whole thing was done so humbly, and with so much heart that it was truly admirable. Are there not ninety-eight more members of the M. E. Church who are able, and who, like Bro. McCulloch and Bro. Ayres, think enough of their wives to give a thousand dollars each it their names as a thankand dollars each in their names as a thank offering to God? This Association wants not only a hundred thousand dollars for the two Institutes, but five hundred thousand for the Fund, the first purpose of which is to educate men for our foreign

missionary work, and for our ministry.

"We desire, therefore, to report a hundred benefactresses down to 1966. Shall we not have ten from Chicago and Evanston? May there not be a brother that can give ten thousand in so name that he would make immortal nts one beautiful example of a husband or presents one beautiful example of a husband giving immortality to the maiden name of his wife, the name by which he wooed and won her for his own. I refer to J. Y. Scammon, Esq., who founded the Ann H. Dearborn Scammon. This was erected after her decease. In order to obtain accurate in

He was away, but I met a gentleman, who, it seems, was a friend of the family; who gave the information I desired. When he spoke of Mrs. Scammon and her death, he took out his watch, opened the back of it, and seemed to look there for something to refresh his memory. I remarked, 'Mr. Scammon thought very much of his wife, I suppose?' 'O yes, said he, 'and she was an admirable woman;' and he added, as his voice grew thick with emotion, and the tears started to his eyes, 'she gave me this watch upon the day of her departure to the spiritual world.' I saw, then, what he had been spiritual world. I saw, then, what he had been studying. It was an inscription stating this fact. This observatory, erected to her memory by her husband, cost some twenty-five thousand dollars. How beautiful it is for love's monument to teach the soul to penetrate the heavens, and hold converse with the stars! It yields us a sweet satisfaction to with the stars! It yields us a sweet satisfaction to cherish the memory of the absent, and to honor the dead. But is the value of our treasures only known when they are lost? Can it be less delightful to express our affection for the living, while they are conscious of it, and can reciprocate it?

"Can our brethren whom God hath blessed with wealth see nothing in such an example, worthy of

wealth see nothing in such an example worthy of imitation at such a time as this? The whole church imitation at such a time as this? The whole church is looking upon us and expecting us to do our duty. Shall we ignobly disappoint that expectation, or respond to it in a manner worthy of our position and of our cause? We build not for ourselves alone, but for mankind, and every blow struck by these fair hands resounds throughout the world. These ladies act not for a day, but for all time. Their deeds in prose and verse will be told and sung from century to century till time shall be no more. We pitch the song of the centuries in this jubilee year. Is it not sublime to stand where you can wake the echoes that leap from mountain peak down through the ages without end!

As these appears will refuse moon to forested the standard of the standard As these echoes will return upon us forever, let us utter a strain that we shall ever delight to hear. may the voice of God lead our music, world

On the following day Mrs. Bishop Hamline co On the following day Mrs. Bisnop hamine consented to have her name announced as one of the ten from Chicago and Evanston to pay ten thousand dollars. Mrs. Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder seconded the proposition. They hope to be able to announce the other eight before the close of the year. Mrs. L. L. Greenleaf, a Baptist lady; gave two hundred dollars. A canvass is being rapidly made through-out the town which it is estimated will amount to at least five thousand dollars for the Ladies' Association in Evanston alone.

### Communications.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

The article of Dr. Stevens on this subject, pu lished in the Advocate of the 14th instant, and in several other of our official papers about the same time, is entitled to special attention: 1. Because it is one of the "Delmonico series," and therefore may be regarded as official. 2. Because it indicates the programme of operations to be carried out by the Nassau Street brethren with regard to lay rep-resentation, showing their purpose to keep the question "distinctly pending" for the present, to be vigorously resumed as soon as the Centenary

regard to the facts in the case.

In presenting "the actual status of the question," he says, "the General Conference has virtually indorsed the reform," and refers to its action in 1860, in which it approved of the introdution of lay repesentation when it shall be ascertained that the church desires it. But did that body mean by this declaration to indorse or approve of the "reform?" By no means. Had that been its intention it would have adopted that part of the report of the majority of the committee which did commend it, whereas it rejected it. What, then, was the design of that ac-tion? I answer, It was to settle the question whether the people did actually desire lay representation Its friends had persistently assumed that they did. Its opponents claimed that they did not and they were so confident of this that they were willing to submit the question, and consented to uction in some form, and to a certain un-extent, should "the laity generally de-With this view, and this only, many of mand it." With this view, and this only, many of the most decided opponents of the change voted for the measure; or, to adopt the expressive language of Dr. Stevens, they "conditionally conceded the question," hoping that it would put a perpetual end to the agitation and leave the church to carry out her grand old scheme of missionary labor in peace. He further claims that that Conference "unconditionally sanctioned lay representation" and quotes the Pastoral Address in proof of it. In fairness, we think, he should have stated that the address was read on the last evening of the session. address was read on the last evening of the session June 2, probably in the absence of a quorum, and under circumstances precluding amendment, which was the fact. This would have modified his statement a little, but I make no complaint. It is enough for me to say that the discrepancy of the address was discovered, and on motion of John T. Mitchell the Conference voted that the committee should done if Dr. Stevens construes it correctly. had the action been all that he claims for it, how could he fail, in giving the "status" of the church on the question, to record the fact, however un pleasant to himself, that both the laity and the minis try-the constituency of that body-repudiated the action by a large majority. Few comparatively ex-pressed a desire for the change sought, after all the drumming and drilling of the agitating party by papers and pamphlets, conventions and public harangues. Many more voted squarely against it, while the multitude said, by staying at home, that they did not want it.\*

And here is just the point of difficulty in the The General Conference will neve nake the change, however urged by a few "lead-ng men," until the masses of the preachers and seople demand it, because it is dangerous to our efficiency and ruinous to the whole system, and the nasses are too well pleased with present arrangements to make any such demand.

Brother Stevens finds consolation also in the ac-

tion of the General Conference of 1864. He says that it "resubmitted the question to the popular decision, and agreed to accept petitions in the place of votes, thus providing for the innovation against the recorded vote of the people, and without questioning them further on the subject. So we understand him, and pronounce the statement to b pure fiction. That Conference did no such thing The deputation from the laymen's convention en The deputation from the laymen's convention en-treated the committee not to submit the question again to the people. They evidently dreaded their decision. At the same time they urged that we should not shut down "the gate" on the move-ment. Hence the resolution, "That we are at all times ready to receive petitions and memorials from our people on the subject, and to consider them most respectfully.' The construction to which we demur probably never entered the thoughts of a single member. If a formal vote is more liable to beget "wrangling and political artices" than covertly canvassing for petitions by hired agents (a strange assumption,) the Conference did not perceive it nor provide against it, as in suggested. The idea is simply preposterous.

Taking this view of the action of the last two
General Conferences, which is the correct one, the
concurrence of some of the Annual Conferences is

not so very encouraging as is assumed. Whether all our newspapers, with one exception, have entered the lists against the expressed wishes of the people and preachers, and in favor of lay n, as is asserted. I have not the means of

people to be informed of the fact. But we doubt and call for the proof. Bro. Stevens next asserts the "progress of pubc opinion" to be "in favor of the reform." Honstrucs the prudent lenity of the church for the sake of peace into favoritism. Thus did the radi cals of 1828. Having combined many of the lead cats of 1828. Having combined many of the lead-ing clergy and most respectable latty of the church in favor of their revolutionary scheme, and gone on holding conventions and circulating papers and petitions for some seven years with little resist-ance, they thought that public opinion was surely with them, and their final success inevitable. But when the church found that further forbearance when the church found that further forbearance would be treason to her trusts, and spoke out, the bubble burst. We have no faith in his progress of public opinion. He may congratulate himself that he has "a preponderating proportion of our best minds, clerical and lay, especially in the centers of opinion and of our denominational power," but this is no sure guarantee of success. The majority of the people, and preachers, too, live in the country. They are a little jealous of these "best minds" and great "centers" with which itinerancy is largely conducted as per private personal contract between the parties concerned, especially when they attempt to revolutionize our glorious sytem to which they are so much indebted. They like our polity as it We have prospered under it, and they see none at works so well. Bro. Stevens can do great ng, and so can his learned and wealthy coadjutors; but he will find it very difficult to persuade th rank and file of our church, who have the hard worl to do, to submit quietly to innovations which he proved years ago to be fatal to the itinerancy. He may repudiate the arguments by which he defeated the radicalism of Rev. Orange Scott, but the church does not. They were unanswerable then, and ar not less so now. And the public opinion of Met odism will stand by them notwithstanding his si ministers, and wealthy and respectable laymen too.
that he cannot seduce from their integrity. They

ence for the good it is doing, whether others do so Lastly, he finds encouragement in the Methodis tic influence from without. The non-Episcopa hodies agree with him in regard to lay representabodies agree with him in regard to lay representa-tion, and have lately had a meeting to consolidate into one, showing to outsiders, some think, that the reforms they originated are failures, and that no one of them is able to make much progress alone, if indeed it can maintain a respectable exist-ence. I am surprised that he should bring forward this coterie of reformers to strengthen his move-ment. It is true, they were all drawn into their new enterprises by "leading minds;" but none of them have had the tempting success promised, and

\*The vote stood: 1,338 ministers for lay representation, and 3,069 against it; and of members, 28,884 for, and 47,855 against

many have returned, and others are on the way back to the old church, which obstinately refused to be "reformed." To my mind the history of these de-nominations affords little encouragement to the

ew movement.
To close the climax, he cites the Church Sout which in its late extremity adopted several modifi-cations to save its faltering fortunes. We did not expect that its action would be presented for our in station so soon; but every little helps. The conclusion of this whole showing of outside influence is that we, as a church, stand "alone as an exception to this legitimate demand of the American public opinion." Well, suppose we do? We have always tood there in more respects than one, and always riumphed; while those who have run after this opinion," and sought to secure popular favor by conforming their church arrangements to those o the State, have made little headway, and in some

cases have become extinct. And this is as might have been expected. Methodists have never been successful in attempting to imitate the world, or other denominations. Our fundamental theory different from theirs, and our methods must be too, or be wrong for us. Would to God that we might be let alone to enjoy our singularity! And it seems as though we might be, now that there are so nany kinds of Methodists having lay delegation. Heretofore, as they all lacked *episcopacy*, there night have seemed to be want of a proper variety but the Church South is in a fair way to supply this but the Church South is in a lair way to supply want. She will probably open among us soon with all her modern improvements, and be ready to welcome any who are not happy with us to her maternal bosom. I devoutly hope that one branch of

he Methodist family will be allowed to be he old Wesleyan platform.

I have felt compelled to write this in reply to my ever esteemed friend by my love for the church. I solemnly believe, as he did formerly, and as the fathers believed and taught, that the reform he prooses will necessarily destroy our itinerant system, o which we are more indebted for our success than any other one thing; but the want of room forbids explanation. If God shall spare me, and I can possibly get the time, I propose to give a more free and full expression of my convictions on the sub-JAMES PORTER.

BOSTON PREACHERS' MEETING. The following reports have been delayed neces arily by the unusual press of matters which have

come to hand: There was an unusual attendance upon the Preachers' Meeting of June 4th, many having already arrived at the New England Convention. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Waterhouse, of Maine. The usual monthly class meeting exercise was quite interesting. Deep at-tachment to God, to his church, and earnest yearn-ings for the souls of men characterized these testi-monies of the sons of Levi; and, as might have been expected, quite a religious interest prevails in any places; in some refreshing revivals.

The question for discussion of some weeks

anding was resumed.

Bro. Cox could not understand Dr. True's forme ositions. He never saw any one attempting to appliant the doctrine of the Trinity who was not afterwards ashamed of his efforts; nor did he ever ee such an explanation as would not upset h

nat holds it sooner or later.

These remarks drew Bro. C. N. Smlth upon th oor in one of those admirable speeches which we are but seldom privileged to hear. It were im sible in our narrow limits to give an adequate idea of it. Bro. Smith is an excellent debater, and had given the subject careful reflection. In a masterly nanner few if any could excel he defended th criptural doctrine of the Trinity. He began by listinguishing between the metaphysical and the criptural argument. The former led to irretrieva le confusion: the latter instructed, satisfied ar edified the soil. The scriptural doctrine was unique. It embraced four things: 1. The divinity of the Father; 2. The divinity of the Son; 3. The divinity of the Holy Ghost: and 4. That these thr are one in essence and character. The Scriptu distinguish between Christ's human Sonship distinguish between Christ's human Sonship and his official Sonship. The latter was represented in scripture to begin at his resurrection. Severa assages referring to that event were cited. In its official capacity he was in a subordinate capacity. Ithough the Christ of the infinite past, the Jehovah of the Old Testament was in all respects the equal of the Father. In his humanity he became volun-tarily subject to the Father, and assumes his rela-tion as Mediator to him. As the first-born from the dead, he assumes his official relation to the church that he might be the first-born from

Dr. True thought several proof-texts destroye his theory, which the shortness of the time forbad more fully unfolding. Another week a rich treat may be enjoyed in this direction.

At the Preachers' Meeting of June 11th, Bro Matlack made the address of the morning. own ecclesiastical history, his reasons for leaving the church, and his subsequent career were clearly presented. His service in our country's late strugforth much applause: as also the man arnest efforts he has made since to unite all the ninor bodies of Methodists with the view of ultimate union with our church. Bro. M's speech was clear and forcible, breathed a beautiful spirit, and was applauded throughout. Dr. True formal responded, declaring this to be the proudest me ent in the past eventful ten days. Bro. Matlack is a Methodist preacher at the head of his regi-nent, leading on the charge against the hounds of reason, was "the most perfect expression of God's etributive justice he ever saw." The Dr. advocated a congregational Methodisr

as beneficial as an independant body, for such as were unadapted or ill circumstanced for itineran-tervice. Humorous remarks in reply from Dr Thayer and Bro. Prentice, decidedly opposing such church organization concluded the ast of the morning.

PREACERS' MEETING AT SUDBURY.

One of the best meetings of this kind was en-oyed with the good people of Sudbury, June 19th and 20th. Tuesday morning three brethren came over to the Saxonville depot with spacious and comfortable carriages, to convey all who came on the cars to the place of meeting, several miles dis-tant. A pleasant ride of an hour brought us to our destination, with happy hearts and good appetites.
To our surprise and gratification the ladies had
made arrangements to have us all take dinner and
supper together in the vestry during the meeting. This was really a new thing at a Preacher's Meet ing, and it is not impossible that those who cele-brate the second Centenary of Methodism in Amer-ica, may have occasion to wax eloquent over the origin of vestry entertainments at Preachers' Meet-ngs, as it occurred in Sudbury, June, 1866. Wheth-er they do or not, it certainly contributed largely to the interest of this meeting, as all the brethren affirmed. O how our sympathies were excited a those burdened tables, for our dear brethren, of the Boston Preachers' Meeting, who are obliged to dispense to divers city restaurants for something

As usual, several essays were presented on practical topics, which were practically discussed, and sermons were preaceed by Dr. L. R. Thayer, our hearts in his new relation to us, and by Rev. W. G Leonard. This brief sketch of the be very defective if the Love Feast, on Wednesday morning, were not noticed. The spirit of this neeting is rarely, if ever, surpassed. Verily

"Heaven came down our souls to greet, While glory crowned the mercy A very earnest, devotional spirit prevailed throughout the entire Preachers' Meeting, and we

trust that its influence may long abide working church at Sudbury. N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FE

MALE COLLEGE. ous classes in this institution were ex mined on Monday and Tuesday, June 18th and 19th The examinations were very creditable, evineing on the part of the scholars close application, and faithfulness on the part of the instructors. Rev. W. F. Mallalieu delivered an address before the graduating class on Monday evening. It was sensible, patriotic and plous. On Tuesday evening the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, gave a fine instrumental concert. They also furnished

music at the anniversary.

The anniversary exercises began at nine o'clock dnesday morning, and closed about one in the good, some of them excellent. Three ladies grauated from the collegiate department, and five gen tlemen. Rev. C. T. Harrington said of it, "Th New Hampshire Conference Seminary was born in poverty in 1845. In 1857, through the noble gen erosity of the Conference, it assumed an amplitud and beauty more appropriate to its design and mis sion. In 1862 it underwent the trial by fire. I has now arisen from its ashes, and stands a pro monument to the determination and liberality of the Conference. It is itself an educator. By it situation, and the beautiful prospect it commands it is constantly teaching the lessons of aestheti it is constantly teaching the lessons of account culture, and enlarging the heart. It is manued by an able faculty, and is doing a work of incalculable benefit to the church. It deserves its vigorous support, and especially an enlarged patronage, or which it entirely depends." An effort is now being made to give it a handsome endowment. The term will open about the 22d or 23d of August.

Great Falls, June 26.

D. C. Babcoc

#### THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

A large number of visitors and alumni were preent at the anniversary exercises which took place on June 25th, 26th and 27th last. The natural at-tractions of the place never seemed more beautiful than now. The new boarding-house is indeed an admirable structure, and a model of its class. The his valuable assistants, to have made con

progress.

The Committee attended the examination of the committee attended the committee atte various classes, and were highly gratified to fit such indications of faithfulness on the part of bo such indications of faithfulness on the part of bot teachers and pupils. The standard of scholarshi and degree of discipline, seem to improve each

year, and his place is to be filled by Mr. Ogden, from the Wesleyan University. Mrs. Putnam re-signed her position as preceptress. More teachers are needed, as many classes are too large to do jus-

the to them.

This year has been one of fluancial prosperity.

The books of the institution are kept with all the accuracy of a mercantile house, and the Principal' accuracy of a mercantile house, and the Frincipal sefforts are untiring to have the business of the institution conducted in the ablest possible manner. A tract of land has been added to the grounds on the north side of the Academy buildings, which adds materially to the beauty of the premises. An appropriation has also been made by the Trustees to increase the philosophical apparatus.

or Monday evening there was an exhibition of On Monday evening there was an exhibition of the Gymnastic and Reading Classes, alternating their exercises. The latter showed commendable attention to this important study, and reflected credit upon their teacher and themselves. The Committee heartily approve the efforts made in this direction. The gymnastic exercises had evidently been very popular, and great skill was exhibited in their performance. We earnestly hope if they are to be continued in our institutions of learning, the seves may be trained separately; or, if not this. sexes may be trained separately; or, if not this,

On Tuesday evening Prof. F. H. Newhall, of the Wesleyan University, delivered an address upon "Shakspeare," whom he styled "the greatest uninspired writer." It is sufficient for the merit of the lecture to say it fully sustained the Professor

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT WILBRAHAM.

and practised, and those of surrounding denomina-tions will have less influence. The baptism and disciplinary training of the children will have more The exercises of the forty-first anniversary of the Weslevan Academy commenced on Sunday, June 24th, with a sermon before the Graduating Class by Dr. Cooke. On Monday forenoon the part of the next. In the evening there was given an exhibition of Prof. White's class in elocution, and the gymnastic class of Miss Wells. The reading was very good, some of it excellent, and the gymnastics were performed well; but the length of the exhibition wearied every one. Middletown, delivered a lecture on "Shakspeare" every one seemed much pleased.

to an intellect of riper years, and exhibited maturity of thought unusual for one so young.

Of the gentlemen, the following are worthy nonorable notice: Mr. Charles F. Allen made a on "Monopolies," and with the exception of a know what to say; he developed many idiosyncracies indicative of a strong and active mind,

The condition of the Academy financially was ever before so good, the attendance never so full, nor the course of study so admirably adapted and arranged. For these vital improvements the Trustees and patrons of the institution bestow much praise upon the Principal and his assistants Many and needed alterations in the buildings and grounds have been made during the past year, and more will be in the year to come. This Academy has taken a high position among preparatory schools, and in many respects is unequaled.

ocate of June 20th, we extract the following : THE NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONVENTION This Convention, although somewhat local, is matter of interest to the entire church. Conven matter of interest to the entire church. Conven-tions are not a novelty in our history. They have been held, sometimes for the furtherance of inno-vations or reforms, and sometimes for the promo-tion of special interests, as anti-slaveryism and Sunday Schools. But the novelty of this one con-Sunday Schools. But the noverty of this one con-sists, partly, at least, in its gathering for the strengthening and invigorating of Methodism as It is, without an attempt at innovation, or the utterance of a syllable against the Methodism of to-day. It the lenguagnetion of a new era. Twelve hundred of a syllable against the Methodism of to-day. It is the inauguration of a new era. Twelve hundred pastors and delegated laymen, (one only from a church) assembled together in the city of Boston, on the 5th inst., to take one another by the hand, look one another in the face, rejoice together as brethren, and counsel upon the honor and welfare of the mother of us all.

This Convention was an experiment.

This Convention was an experiment. It did not

writer adds The reading of each paper was followed by brief

year as it should do. In these respects we know not where to look for superior influences among schools of this grade. The management of the Classical Department and German Departments, demand especial mention.

It is the determination of the Trustees to place at the head of each department the ablest instructors they can find, and pay them ample salaries. Some changes have occurred in the board of in-

Some changes have occurred in the board of instruction, and the salaries of the teachers have been increased. Mr. Northop came for only one sembly. Staid New England Methodism shouted sembly. State Awa England Retablish should be for joy, and wept under the power of melting love. Not a discordant note was struck from first to last. With the warmest attachment to the church, ther with the wainess are the character, lifered was no exhibition of a particle of bigotry or disrespect for other bodies of Christians. Stirring, manly resolutions were adopted, and carefully collated statistics presented, showing our growth and

resent status, actual and relative, in that section What are the benefits flowing from this gather g? We think we see several. It is no small thing that twelve hundred of our ministers an principal laymen have come together from the 65,-000 square miles of New England, and commenced a personal acquaintance which will be the foundaa personal acquaintance which will be the founda-tion of a new social power in the denomination. It is something that Methodists from the mountain and the valley, the cold northern border, and the warmer southern coast, the forests and the city, have seen the type of Methodism that each l brought, and that in them all, are preserved the ol that there is a might and energy in the system of the church able to encounter and triumph over all opposition. Every man went home stronger in the common cause, and with a deeper love for the church, and to tell of the blessings he found to hi

on account of Fenian troubles o

nore rapid ratio than the total population of New

ith us; and, at the end of a hundred years, we ca

An interesting incident connected with the Con

of the ancient elm with its surroundings, under

whose branches Jesse Lee held the first Methodis service in Doscon, in the year 1759, and a very good likeness of most of the vast number of delegate

The Richmond Christian Advocate of June 21s

devotes over two columns to extracts from the

report of the Convention, and to comments upon

It is a terrible trial to the editor of that paper

hat the Methodists of New England make their relig-

ion practical, on all practical subjects tracing th

distinctions of right and wrong, wherever they are

to be found; claiming the right to follow Christ

whithersoever he goeth, and to abide with him

ven when set upon and surrounded by politicians

Such moral courage and such fidelity to truth, right

and duty, seem to be incomprehensible to all such

merely theoretical religionists. We are sorry for

them. After publishing the resolutions of the Con

vention on the State of the Country, the editor

"The Country and the Church "-joined together

in New England! Church and State was the old title of the firm which New England affected spec-

for peace and reconciliation in this country? Look at a thousand delegates of half a dozen Conferen-

es meeting together, and after going through the preliminaries of planning for the increased strength of the church to which they belong, finally throw

Can they complain if Congress, imitating thei

example, shall poceed to legislate in respect to the doctrine and discipline of the church? And it

he doctrine and discipline of the church. And political parties in their public meetings shall pr ceed to express their opinions concerning Episc

ceed to express their opinions concerning Episco-pacy and Itinerancy, and the soundness of the doc-trines held and taught by Methodists, who shall say that they will not act as consistently as their ecclesiastical brethren? "My kingdom is not of this world," seems to be an obsolete maxim in New Northern 1981.

ecclesiasticism, on the subject of Church and State which bodes no good to religious liberty in Amer-ica. It will inevitably result in future collisions of

fearful character, unless it shall speedily go dow

n shame before the rebuke of a more scriptur

bublic sentiment.

Let men read the second resolution adopted b

this Convention concerning political affairs, an ponder well its plain import.

1. It is an obvious bid by New England Method

ism for civil office. "To whom would the kin delight to do honor more than to myself," is doubt

delight to do honor more than to myself," is doubt-dess the modest thought of every loyal Haman in the New England Convention, "for am I not anx-ious to hang this Southern Mordecai and to destroy this captive people?"

2. It is also inspired by the equally religious desire to control the "ballot" box. It is so strong in political ambition, that it not only longs to arrange the right of franchise in Massachusetts.

but to persuade Congress to regulate every Sta on this subject to suit the New England Methodi

Political Convention.

3. It further expresses the political sentiments of

the body on the general subject of reconstruction and encourages Congress to go shead on the raceal scheme of disuniting the States, by pledging if influence of seven hundred and fifty churches."

It would be a mockery of its character, and its probability of the shear of the s

insult to the plainest understanding, to call this action by any other name than political. When is allowable to prostitute religious influence to sut serve the low ends of truculent politicians; whe

It is honorable to disguise political resentments in artful ecclesiastical resolutions; when it is reputable for a Church Convention to enter the list

among aspiring demagogues, and seek to control
the legislation of the country by indirection an
outside pressure, then may the New England Meth
odists find the world in a sufficiently demoralize

NEW YORK STATE METHODIST SUNDAY

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

We copy from the Christian Advocate the follo

The New York State M. E. Sunday School Con

vention was held in the First M. E. Church in the city of Rochester, commencing Wednesday morn-ing, June 13. Over three hundred delegates were

Treasurer—Orange Judd, Esq., of New York.

ing report of the above-named Convention :-

ition to applaud the action of the late Conver

ially to hate; "Country (that is the Radical party and Church," is the new style. What hope is then

treats us to the following:

ejoice with abundant thanksgiving.

soul, and of the "glorious time." Pastors will tel the story in the pulpit, and laymen in the praye meeting and in the family. The spirit will spread and the fire will burn.

Were this all, there would be great gain. But it will not be all. The topics discussed, and the resolutions adopted, will lead to a unity of action that will be felt throughout New England, action adexalted reputation.

The exhibition of the Graduating Class on Wed-

cing and yet conservative. Advancing, becau nesday was very creditable. This year the larges Graduating Class leaves the Academy. Their ap of harder and more direct work; conservative, be cause of an abiding by the old landmarks. That an advance will be made in interest for home mis Graduating Class leaves the Academy. Incir appearance was intelligent, scholarly, manly and womanly in bearing. Their productions and delivery were good, excellent, and a few superior.

G. Whitaker,

Secretary of Examining Committee. sions, in the cultivation of church sociality, in the connectional spirit, in a thorough care for and instruction of the children according to the law of the church, in the Centenary movement, and in earnest religious power, is unquestionable. The old spirit that fired the breast of Jesse Lee, as he preached under the old Elm on the Boston Common is re-awakened. The sons will look for the baptism that rested upon the fathers. The report of statistics, showing the increase of Methodism in the last decade, to have a greater per centage than any other religious body, and greater too than the population of Boston, in Boston and vicinity, and in each State, led many hearts to say, "We will go home, and by God's blessing do better in the future than in the past." The peculiar principles of Methodism will be more faithfully preached and practised, and those of surrounding denominasions, in the cultivation of church sociality, in the

Zion's Herald.

attention. Religious and social culture through th class meeting and the love feast will be more sed ulously sought. The pulpits will ring more clear ly with the old Wesleyan doctrines of the witnes examinations began, lasting during the day and of the Spirit, and the baptism of fire. There will be less of the patient drill, systematic effort, or persistent plodding than has characterized our eastern brethren, but we shall be disappointed in there be not hereafter a mightier power in all their

The following is from the Buffalo Christian Adve cate of June 21st. However, it must have been accidental that the exercises lasted so late. Tuesday afternoon the paintings of the scholars were on exhibition, and the behaviour was open to visitors. Later in the of Methodism. Over a thousand delegates were the laboratory was open to visitors. Later in the day the students, visitors and friends assembled in Fisk Hall to hear the standing of the nuder-graduates, read and listen to the report of the Methodist, was present at the opening but was examining committees. Prof. F. H. Newhall, of obliged to leave the border of his State. Great harmony is said thave prevailed. One hour prior to each session in the evening, with the matter and style of which was spent in a social prayer meeting, in which the est fervid devotion prevailed. From the statistics presented it appears that from 1850 to 1865 Methodism has advanced in a

Wednesday was the day of the week. At nine clock in the forenoon Fisk Hall was crowded England. The increase of Congregationalists had been fifteen per cent., of Baptists 7 per cent., of Methodists 28 per cent. "We have had a hard struggle," said the memwith scholars, parents and interested friends, gathered to hear the graduating essays and orations. The class was an unusually large one, numbering 38, of whom 19 were ladies and 19 bers of the Convention to one another, "to obtain a greatlement convecuently although the individual firm foothold in New England, but God has been gentlemen; consequently, although the individual parts were generally short, the exercises lasted till about three o'clock. It was a subject of much remark among the visitors that the performances were as a whole above the average. The gentle-ton Common. It is said to present a perfect view n did nobly, and deserve credit; but we think that for originality of ideas and expression the ladies must have won the palm. Among those who acquitted themselves especially well, we would mention the following: Miss Marie F. Browning, in her essay on "Whisperings," displayed genius and imagination of a high order: Miss Georgie A. Goodnow pictured "Sunlight upon the Mountains" vividly, and in an easy and natural manner illustrated therefrom some valuable lessons; Miss Mary Hall read in a distinct manner an essay upon the "Unknown," which contained many important truths: Miss Luana F. Merritt told in a pleasing way her views of the "Mission of the American Student," which were very correct; Miss Belle R. Wood's essay on the Power of the Sunbeam" would have done credit

graceful appearance on the stage, and showed many fine points in his oration on "No Royal Road to Success;" Mr. C. P. Conover spoke well few extravagant paragraphs, which may be attributed to the impetuosity of a mind not yet matured, it was a fine production; of Mr. Ellis, and his representation of "The True Man" we hardly ing the whole weight of their influence into the arms of a political party, uniting political with ceclesiastical business, and issuing their allocution to Church and State with as cool assumption of righteousness, as if the blended preachers and laymen of New England Methodism wore the Tiara of but mixed with it was somewhat of sophomorean bombast and positiveness of assertion not quite in good taste; our advice would be, Cultivate originality and modesty of expression; Mr. Leon C. Field gave a review of "Greek Literature" not to be expected from one of his years, correct and just; Mr. Benjamin Gill delivered an excellent Latin oration on "Antiqua Albion;" while we thought he might better perhaps have selected another subject, we can but praise his style and another subject, we can but praise his style and There is a radical error in the bosom of Northern was interesting and well written, but spoken a trifle fast: Mr. Edward A. Merrill was suffering from a hoarseness which impaired somewhat his elocution: nevertheless his appearance was good. Would space allow, much might be said of the uncommonly distinct reading of the ladies and the elocution and appearance of the gentlemen, which indicate faithful instruction in that department on the one hand, and patient application on the

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE CONVENTION. From an editorial in the Northern Christian Ad-

ing, June 13. Over three hundred delegates were a treated ance. The following were chosen officer of the Convention:

President—Bishop Janes; Vice Presidents—Red. Wise, D.D., C. C. North, Esq., for N. Y. Confeence; John Stephenson, Esq., for N. Y. Confeence; J. S. Ostrander, Esq., for Troy Conference Marvin E. Clark, for Oneida; A. S. Stewart, for Black River; H. B. Mackenzie, for Newark; S. Berneh, M. M. S. Wessing, David Bookes. This Convention was an experiment. I did not profess to be a perfection, for there was no preceding experience to aid in the construction of a programme. Many doubted its expediency, and some expected nothing but failure and dishonor. The published reports show that it was not a failure, French, M.D., for Wyoming; David Decker, East Genesee; and A. B. Cooley, for Genesee (

After giving a list of the topics discussed, the

Watson, of the Oneida Conference.

The opening religious services of the first session were conducted by Rev. Dr. F. G. Hibbard, of Canwell Conference. andaigua. Philip Phillips, of Cincinnati, the relowned Christian vocalist, was present, and by his exquisite singing contributed largely to the interest of the Convention.

During the first session the following interesting

ouraging statistics were submitted by Rev.

Number of M. E. Sunday Schools in the State 2,211; officers and teachers, 23,057; scholars, 156,-502. In 1852 we had 1,913 schools and 191,942 schol-ars. There has been, therefore, during the last eleven years an increase of 298 schools and 54,560

scholars, or 53 per cent.

Comparing the ratio of our Sunday School progress with that of the State population, we find that during the last decade the population increased 23 per cent. Throwing out 5 per cent, from our ratio to make it represent the decade instead of eleven years, we find our ratio of progress was more than twice as great as the movement of the population.

Comparing the number of children in our Sunday Schools with the number of children in the State, we get the following result: The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 in the State is about 23 per cent. of the entire population, or 894,-234. Of these we have 156,502, or 17 1-2 per cent. Thus, about one sixth of the children of the State are in Methodist Sunday Schools.

Compared with the other denominations, we find from the report of the State Union Convention that there are 431,179 Sunday School scholars in 694 towns out of 919. Compared with this number, our 156,502 is 36 per cent. But this comparison is not fair, because the returns to the State Union embrace only 694 towns, while ours cover the entire State Let us assume, then, that in the 225 towns unreported the average is the same as in the others, and we get 570,699 as the number of Sunday School scholars in the State. Of these, as shown, we have 156,502, or 27 per cent., which is more than one

on Wednesday afternoon the subject of Sunday School teaching was discussed. In the evening an interesting essay on the Relation of the Sunday School to the Church was read by Rev. A. C. Judkin, and at the close of the essay the question of kin, and at the close of the essay the question of the conversion of children was discussed. At the close of the evening session Bishop Janes took leave of the Convention, having been called home, by telegram, to attend the funeral of Hon. Moses F. Odell. Before retiring he made a brief address on the importance of faithful labor in the Sunday School by the pastors and others.

On Thursday morning the chair was taken by John Stephenson, Esq., of this city. Mr. S. presided with ability, and to the satisfaction of all present. Dr. Wise presented additional statistics bearing upon the question of the spiritual progress of our Sunday Schools. These statistics were the subject of an animated discussion, which it is hoped may lead to increased effort on the part of all teachersion of the children under their care.

The session Thursday afternoon was appropriated to the exercises of a Sunday School Teachers' Institute, conducted by Rev. J. H. Vincent. Mr. Vincent's plan and manner of the institute gave great satisfaction to all present. It is to be hoped that such institutes may be held at some early date in every Presiding Elder's district in the church. On Thursday evening the children's meeting was held. An address was made by Rev. J. H. Vincent This closed the Convention.

"NEW YORK METHODIST CONVENTION." Under the above heading the Northern Christia

Advocate of June 20th has the following editorial:-These are the order of the day, and are exerting are largely occupied with the proceedings of two recently held in connection with our own church. Our readers, we are satisfied, will thank us for the full reports given.

And now, we have another to propose. With

our correspondent, Dr. Mattison, "We fully con-cur in the hope expressed by Bishop Simpson, that other similar conventions will be held during this Centennial year;" and we greatly desire that one may be held for Central and Western New York. Now we suggest that a General Methodist Convennay be field for Central and Western New York.

Now we suggest that a General Methodist Convention be held in Central and Western New York. We are to a great extent of Yankee origin, and it is fitting that we should follow the lead of New Eng-land in this matter. And Methodism in this region, thus designated, is about as large numerically as it is in all New England. Their six Conferences report 104,000 members. Our five Conferences do not contain less, beside which, a part of Troy Conference is geographically within Central New York, more than enough to balance that portion of Wyoming in Pennsylvania. So far as numbers are con

cerned then, we are as able to sustain such a Convention as New England. There are many reasons why such a Convention should be held. Connectional bonds need strengthening in this portion of the church, more perhaps than in any other. We are too independent of each other, to act efficiently as a part of a great connectional church. Why is it that New England, with no more members, or wealth, than Central and West-ern New York, has so much more prominence and influence in the general church? She has her place in the councils of the church, and in the history of the church. Her moulding hand has shaped the policy of the church to a much greater extent than any other portion of the church, of the same nu merical strength. The reason is that New England is a unit, in her policy and efforts. Let us unite Central and Western New York, and its influence will be increased more than five fold. But there are great connectional interests, which should be initiated and carried into effect, in this region, looking to future usefulness, which a general Convention might consummate. Now is the time to give attention to these interests, not only because it is our Centenary year, but because the time for action has arrived. By united councils and efforts, Methodism might now be a power for good, unsurpassed in the State, and lay a foundation for a superstructure of future usefulness, incalculable. Let us have a Convention of laymen and ministers to consider the This Convention should not be de layed beyond the last of August, or the first of Sep-tember, at furthest. We need its influence upor our Centenary contributions. Who seconds the

STATISTICS OF EARLY CONVERSION -Bro Could's article on "the Early Conversion of Ministers," pub neither be overlooked nor forgotton, especially by the ministers. Please read it again and send th desired statistics to Rev. A. Gould, Saxonville

Books and Periodicals Received. Hours at Home, July. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

atic Monthly, July. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Centenary Sermon preached before the Philadelphia Annu onference, March 9th, by Rev. Joseph Castle, M.D. D.D. The Olio. A new monthly magazine for the benefit of trav-lers, filled with time tables, useful advertisements, and enter-aining reading matter. Boston: W. O. St. John and W. J.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C. THE BAKER THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The public exercises attending the close of the first term of this institution took place on Tuesday June 19th. The surroundings were altogether favorable to the occasion. The day was bright and lovely, and the temperature delightful, being one of those cool, almost chilly spells which we some times have here at this season. The exercises of the Institute were opened or

the 20th of March, and included a term of twelve weeks. The highest number of students in atten dance was twenty-eight; the average number, about twenty-five. The Faculty consists of President Lewis, and Professors, Rev. A. Webster, C. P. Wolhaupter, and Dr. M. G. Camplin. The Theologica Class attended lectures four evenings in the week and the Literary Department, under Prof. Walhaupter, attended in the afternoon. The hours not ap propriated to lectures or recitations were devoted by most of the students to manual labor, by which they earned a livelihood. Lectures on Theology were delivered alternately by President Lewis and Professor Webster, assisted occasionally by Rev C. H. Corey and Rev. Thomas Chipperfield.

At two o'clock the Faculty, students and trustee at down to a plain, substantial dinner in the dining hall of the Institute building, which had beer kindly furnished by President Lewis, and to which ample justice was done by all concerned. The very pleasant, profitable, and harmonious discussion of he necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life afforded ample evidence that the culinary department of the Institute had not been neglected.

After a very feeling and appropriate address by the President, the examination commenced with the primary classes in the Literary Department. The proficiency exhibited by the students in Read ing, Writing, Mathematics, Geography and Grammar, was altogether satisfactory. Their advancenent has certainly been remarkable, when we consider that little more than a year ago many of them were slaves, laboring upon the rice and cotton fields of the coast.

The examination of the class in Theology exhibited a proficiency and aptness of the students in that department which would have astonished those who believe in the mental indolence and imbecility of the negro race. The amount accomplished in the short space of thirteen weeks is altogether encouraging to the friends of the enterprise, which was originated and completed under many difficul-

Secretaries—Rev. A. K. Sandford, of New York city; Rev. J. B. Foote, of Black River Conference; J. Milton French, Esq., of Rochester; and Rev. Wm. Watson, of the Oneida Conference.

The confine self-laws secretaries of the Conference. taking. The colored people of Charleston, and the friends of humanity generally, owe them a debt of gratitude that can never be cancelled.

One of the most pleasing and impressive features of the afternoon exercises was the presentation of a gold pen and pencil to President Lewis and Professor Webster. Richard Holloway, in behalf of the class in Theology, acted as spokesman, and accompanied the delivery of the presents with a brief and feeling address, which was appropriately responded to on the part of the recipients.

The evening exercises were held at the Chapel of the Wentworth Street Church. A full house bled at eight o'clock. Bro. Lewis read the 137th Psalm, which was followed with prayer by Dr Webster. The students had chosen four of the number to represent them on the rostrum; and Abram Middleton, Charles Marrigault, Vincent H. Bulkley and James Middleton severally responded to the call of the President in neat and appropriate

addresses of some ten minutes in length. Rev. C. H. Corey, a Baptist Missionary from Canada, was called out, and made an eloquent and telling speech. Some of his figures were beautiful, and he is altogether a forcible and impressi speaker.

The Board of Trustees were represented by Rev. Samuel Weston, H. Judge Moore, and Prof. Web. ster, who responded to calls from the chair in short speeches made under the limitations of the ten min utes' rule. Prof. Wolhaupter read his report which was highly satisfactory, and showed that those who had taken hold of this enterprise were in earnest, and intended to carry it out to a successful termination. The second term of the Institute will commence on the 3d of October. The ex ercises were closed by singing "When shall we meet again," and the benediction by President NIMROD, JUNIOR.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Bro. F. T. George writes :- "God has been and still is with us in the church and community in Warren, Mass. Quite a number have been hope. fully converted, and a deep and pervasive spiritual interest is manifest. For more than six weeks the work has been in progress, and is on the increase. Sixteen were forward for prayers a few evenings since, and more are coming. To God be all the glory.'

Bro. J. C. Perry writes: "Please publish the folowing statement in the Herald as an act of justice to Monmouth charge: Preacher's claim for Conference year, ending May 9th, 1866, \$550. Receipts \$550. Trough mistake, the certificate was not handed to the stewards at Conference, and the report will not appear in the Minutes.'

Bro. A. C. Hardy writes, June 11th: "The Lord is graciously hovering over us here in Winchester: there is a very unusual interest in all our meetings, and among the people. May the Lord revive his work gloriously. Pray for us."

Bro. E. S. Best writes :- "The M. E. Society of Webster are about erecting a commodious and attractive place of worship."

PERSONAL

Rev. O. H. Smith, of the Northwest Indiana Conerence, a graduate of Indiana Asbury University, has accepted the Presidency of the Collegiate Institute, Rockport, Ind. He is to enter upon his duties at the opening of the next session.

Rev. Dexter E. Clapp, of the East Genesee Conference, and Lieut. Colonel of the 38th U.S.C.V. has been confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier Genral by brevet, for gallant service in the field. Philip Phillips, the charming Christian vocalist,

vill hereafter make New York city his home, his ddress being 200 Mulberry Street. Messrs. Carlton & Porter have consummated an arrangement with him by which he will supervise the music department of the Book Concern. Charles Scribner & Co., publishers, have removed

from Grand Street, to No. 654 Broadway, New York. This is one of the most enterprising and extensive firms in that great city, and have probably the largest assortment of foreign books anywhere kept in this country. Rev. Samuel Barrett, D.D., died at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., on the 24th inst. He was near

ly 71 years of age. His disease was cancer on the spine. He was a graduate of Harvard College. For thirty-five years he was the pastor of the Chamber Street Congregational Church. At the Annual Commencement of Rutgers Col ege, Rev. Dr. M'Clintock received the honorary

degree of LL.D., and Rev. R. L. Dashiel, of the Newark Conference, that of D.D. John Stuart Mill has presented a petition to the House of Commons in favor of the extension of the

suffrage to female resident house holders. It was signed, he showed, by 1150 ladies belonging to the upper and middle classes, and all of them gave their ddresses. Rev. Henry Honkins, son of Pres. Honkins, of

Williams College, was installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Westfield, June 20. Rev. Dr. Eldridge, of Michigan, has arrived in Paris, to take charge of the American Chapel, the pulpit of which has been filled, since the departure of Rev. Dr. Sunderland for America, by Rev. Dr turlingham, of New York.

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Domestic Trains of cars are now running through from St. Louis, Mo., to Leavenworth, Kansas, Unitarianism in the West has 30 more churches

now than it had thirteen years ago. President Johnson has approved the Homestead bill for Southern lands. There are two millions of acres planted with

grape vines in the United States. The cotton crop of Illinois looks finely, and a wide breadth of land has been planted. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, had a fight with his brother-in-law, Sam James, on the 26th

Secretary McCulloch has called in the certificates of indebtedness that fall due after Aug. 3d. No interest will accrue on them after July 15th. A Mrs. Eli Walker, residing in Hartford, Ct., has

fallen heir to \$25,000,000 by the death of some rel atives in England. Geo. Ticknor, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Boston Public Library. He has held this

position since the death of Mr. Everett. Edward Lee, a negro, was lately sentenced for life, in Virginia, for grand larceny, but a white man was sentenced to two years for the same crime. A roof is in process of construction in Detroit

over the Michigan Central depot, which will cover seven acres. Senator Lane, of Kansas, was in St. Louis, Mo., on the 26th ult., so sick that it was not thought possible for him to take his seat in the Senate

again this session. The bills of State banks will be received on deposit in the Boston banks until July 18th. Those having such bills will do well to dispose of them

before that date, and avoid the discount. Four criminals were fleeing from the officers of the law, near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm.

Lightning struck and instantly killed them. A German family has imported the cholera into Elizabeth, N. J., nine persons have died. The

infected houses are guarded to prevent communi cation with others. No more three and five cent paper currency will be issued. The new nickel three and five cent pieces can be procured at the mint in packages of

\$30 and \$50 respectively, and freight paid. Hon. Joseph R. Brown, of Minnesota, who is connected with the settlement of the Indian diffculties in the Northwest, proposes the plan of using police force composed of mounted friendly in dians, to prevent Indian depredations. A California paper states that a large lake has

en discovered in that State, the waters of which may be made to yield large quantities of borax with but little trouble. At present commerce depends upon Tuscany for borax.

An appeal has been issued to procure a testimo nial of \$50,000 for Wm. Lloyd Garrison as a public of his services in the great work of eman-The call is signed by Chief Justice Chase, ock and many prominent members of Con-

Josiah Pierce died at Gorham, Me., on the mae, aged 73 years. He was a graduate of College, and for many years one of its He was also a trustee of Waterville Colseing a member of the Baptist Church. ice been President of the State Senate. Howard is daily receiving returns of the on of provisions by the Freedmen's Bun Georgia, in Cobb County alone, there are destitute circumstances. Hence we may ly infer the necessity of the Congressional tions for the Bureau, to alleviate the

the starving. rible tornado visited Buffalo, N. Y., on the Torrents of rain and masses of ice were lown by the furious blast, which twisted. nd uprooted trees, stripped houses into s and scattered the pieces whithersoever and in many cases maimed man and beast. selessly took their life.

Justice Chase is opposed to untaxable II ed in the continuance of the debt in order he interest; it would beget a class who 6,500,000,000 francs. wink at extravagant governmental expendiin order to lend to Uncle Sam on his liberal

Young Woman's Home has been in operation w York eight years. It is for laboring young en of good moral character. The price of is high in the boarding houses, and besides. on rule is, "no lady boarders." The urnishes board at from \$3 to \$4.50 per week, boarder is out of work and unable to pay not turned away. The ladies of the different denominations are procuring subscripbuild a Home at a cost of \$100,000

Philadelphia Inquirer states that the stock on hand this year is at least 2,000,000 tons an it was last year. The United States are ng so much as the government did last year are the manufacturers consuming as much the price is two dollars per ton higher than last year. This is caused by a combination dealers. To bring down the price, the must buy only as their necessities demand. ealers will then be embarrassed by their ing stocks, and throw the coal on the market ced rates.

nal .- The thirty-third applyersary of the of Alumni of the Newton Theological Semok place, June 26th. Rev. Dr. Lamson, of e, delivered the annual address in the Baprch. He desired that the ministry should the earnestness, enthusiasm, and singleness pose in their profession that Rufus Choate

late Augustus R. Street, of New Haven, gave 8250,000 to Yale College, in donations while

and in posthumous gifts. Peters, of the Hamilton College Observa as discovered a new asteroid, the 87th of the

first Commencement of the Vassar Young n's College took place on the 27th ult., at epsie, N. Y. The students numbered 362. mmencement at Trinity College (Episco inated on the 28th ult. Rev. Ed. M. Van n. D.D., of Utica, N. Y., was chosen Presi-

ncement Day, the Alumni of Harvard will elect the Overseers of the University, first time since its foundation in 1638. There eight Overseers to choose.

#### Congressional.

ate, Tuesday, June 26th, the Freedmen's Rn. ill was passed as amended, and sent back to louse for concurrence. It continues in force rs, and provides for the care of all loyal ea shall give up the Sea Islands in South na and Georgia, granted them under General an's order, and in lieu of these lands gives rt-20 acre lots at the rate of \$1.50 per acre. day, the Judiciary Committee were inted to inquire into the expediency of re-organthe civil service, especially the Post Office reasury Departments, so as to make official ments and promotions depend upon merit niority, on the same plan as in the army, so these departments may in like manner be preed from being used for political purposes. The ill was returned from the House, and a confermmittee appointed.

se.-Monday, a message from the President a letter from Secretary Seward were received ive to certain Americans held in Ireland, by

ednesday, the House non-concurred in the Senmendment to the revenue bill reducing the tax ments were not concurred in. Mr. Anthony duced a bill to establish certain ocean pos es between the United States, and to reduce expenses thereof. It provides for three routes ows: First, from Boston to Liverpool; Secfrom New York to Havre via Southampton ird, from New York to Antwerp via Cowes. It ws, at the rate of two dollars per mile, for sportation of United States mails on each of the The total cost would be \$682,880, about 0,000 less than the average cost for the last ten

hursday, the Senate amendments to the Freeda's Bureau bill were not concurred in. A bill ing lands to Michigan in aid of a ship canal Holland is the largest of these states. m Lake Superior to Lake Sabelle, was passed.

#### Political-Legislative.

he Legislature of Connecticut ratified the Contional Amendment, June 27th. he Vermont Democratic Convention have nor

ted Mr. Charles Davenport for Governor. he members of the Louisiana Constitutio vention, of 1864, have decided to ask the Gov

or to call a convention to ratify the Constituaal Amendment. ov. Cony, of Maine, will call an extra session

urrent action.

The Legislature of New Hampshire passed the vote. There were 203 yeas and 107 nays Vienua. The King of Prussia was expected to esult was received with tumultuous and long- soon leave for the front.

The friends of President Johnson's policy have ally. They declare that Congress has not the etc. In all these places the beds put up are reckand ought not to be empowered to grant oned by thousands. ge to citizens of the United States. Because, allot to the citizens, why then, you see, it folthat liberty is in danger, and our State instilose its balance of power, and falling be pean Group of States." wed up in the one usurping central apex of -Congress. The call is signed by Senators tle of Wisconsin, Cowan of Pennsylvania, of Connecticut, Hendricks of Missouri, and Bohemia. hers. The Democratic members of Congress prepared an address, advising the Democracy

#### end full delegations to the Convention. Foreign.

he cultivation of tea in India is a great success. e crops in Canada are very promising indeed. rincess Victoria, the sister of King Hamchamof the Sandwich Islands, died, May 31st. successful revolution has taken place in St.

rnment \$1,100,000, and \$1,450,000 extra are added the militia appropriation requested this year.

Mexican papers say that the success of Maximilan depends upon the efficient re-organizing of his army, the replenishing of the treasury, and the successful withstanding of his domestic enemics. These requisites are lacking now.

A vast majority of the ministers and laymen of Great Britian use wine regularly and with considerable freedom, and most of them do not hesitate to furnish and drink brandy or other kinds of ardent

The U.S. monitor Miantonomah has arrived at Queenstown, Ireland. The passage was made in days and 11 hours. The average run was 168 miles per day. While the other vessels lurched about and their progress was checked by heavy seas, she moved along apparently unchecked in speed, and without rolling.

A German savant, M. Haussner, states that the European wars from 1815 to 1864 cost the lives of 2,762,000 men, and this figure does not include those s, running an indefinite period. It would who died from epidemics created by war. The ast to tax payers; it would increase the rate | Crimean war destroyed over half a million of men. for borrowers; it would raise up a class The total loss of life in Europe of the wars from 1792 to 1815 was 5,350,000. The Crimean war cost

> The rebels Perkins, Price, Shelby, Maury, Magruder and others have become citizens of Mexico. In the Mexican Times they have insisted that Juarez was a low half-breed, and his army a host of brigands and common thieves. The Liberals did not like this; so they made a raid on Carlotta, a city founded by the rebel Gen. Price, and captured the colonists. Gen. Price endeavored to procure the clease of the first twenty men captured, by threats. He was invited to Garcia's camp, where, on arrival, he was sternly informed that he was booked for hanging, and that the sentence was to be executed whenever he showed any further rebelliyn, or used any more of his brave language. Garcia told him to get out of his camp and out of Mexico.

An engine broke down while going through unnel in England. No notice was given to the stations either way. In a few minutes another train dashed in the rear of this one, smashing up everal cars, and, as the cars were filled with merchandise, mostly casks of oil and materials of a ombustible nature, the fire of the engines ignited them. In a short time a meat train, coming in the opposite direction, entered the tunnel. The flames shot up fifty or sixty feet high, and roared like a mighty cataract. And for one whole day the flames raged with unabated fury. Only two men were killed. Thirty-six cars and three engines were destroyed.

Sugar cane grows in Mexico so readily that it egitates year after year with no cultivation after the first few months, and so constantly and luxuriantly that the rolling season lasts the year round. Corn, cotton, coffee and tobacco are remunerative crops. As to fruits and vegetables there are none known to man which will not grow in some parts, although, of course, apples, and fruits of that class do not attain such perfection as elsewhere.

The London Times gives great credit to our government for its action toward the Fenian invaders of Canada. It says, "a force of police might have seemed the more appropriate agents for capturing mere band of robbers and murderers. But, instead of this, the Federal Government have employed the most distinguished officer in their serrice, and their most trusted Lieutenant. General Grant, in America, holds something of the position which the Duke of Wellington held among ourselves, and General Meade was only subordinate to him throughout the operation of the war. In point of moral force, President Johnson's proclamation itself could hardly be more effectual. These energetic acts of genuine friendship on the part of the United States Government will be long and cordially remembered." An uncharitable person says it is just like the Times to bully a nation if it is supposed to be weak, and fawn upon it if it is thought

The Europeans are studying Gen. Grant's campaigns for instruction in their own contest. A Florence correspondent of a Paris paper says The campaign of Gen. Grant, in turning the de fenses of Richmond, and bringing about the fall of the Confederate Capital, which had victoriously resisted the efforts of three or four Federal armies. offers itself in the way of instruction, both to the Italian and the Austrian generals. In order to capture Richmond, Gen. Grant either took or caused to be taken all its defenses in the rear; he either destroyed or occupied all its lines of communication. The possible tactics of the Italians are therefore, well known to the Austrians, who, while accumulating the most energetic means of defense in their front, do not neglect their rear."

The European Situation .- When Prussian troops occupied Holstein, Austria immediately gave the ch it appears that several were arrested, but all Prussian Minister his passports, informing him een released but two, and they probably will that it looked upon the withdrawal of troops from Holstein as having been forced by Prussia.

On the 14th of June the Federal Diet voted, 9 to , to mobilize the Federal Army, in view of the otton from 5 to 2 cents per pound. Other danger. The Prussian officials in the Federal Diet resigned their functions, on the following day, and Prussia declared that the arming of the Confederation against a member is a violation of the Federal Pact, and of the European law as established at Vienna in 1815, therefore the King announces the rupture of the German Confederation.

Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemburg, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Brunswick and Nassau voted with Austria. They, with the other little states, whose combined vote counts eight in the Diet, represent a population of 13,859,711, and an army of 173,798 men. The numerous small states that threw the five votes with Prussia represent a population of only 2,954,580, and an army of 33,500.

Prussia proposed that Hanover should preserve state of neutrality, but the King refused. The Saxon Government also refused a similar proposition. Ou the 15th of June, the Prussians entered Hanover on the one side, and Saxony on the other, As Hanover is shut in from its allies, it is thought that it will be easily overrun. Saxony, lying be tween the two principal belligerents, is likely to be once more the battle-ground of Europe. In the campaign, Austria has not only the advantage of umbers, but of position, for the Austrian army in attempting to reach Berlin would pass through an ov. Cony, of Maine, will call an extra session open, unprotected country; so that if the Prussians the Legislature to ratify the Constitutional should be overcome in the first onset, their Capitol dment, if three-fourths of the States will take might speedily be occupied by Austrian troops. On the other hand, if the Prussians overcome the allied forces in Saxony, the almost impenetrable passes of ditutional Amendment, June 28th, by a strict the upper Elbe will still lie between them and

The Prussian army in Silesia have been ordered to blacken the glittering metal of their helmets, ed a call for a Convention to meet in Philadel- officers being directed to remove their epaulets and Aug. 14th. Each State is entitled to twice every other mark of distinction likely to attract the presentation that is due it in Congress, and attention of the enemy's sharpshooters. Prus erritory is entitled to two delegates. The sian hospitals are forming not only in the immedicensures Congress because it does not now ate vicinity of the presumed seat of war, but as far t the late rebel States into Congress uncon- in the rear as Berlin, Stetin, Statgard, Griefswalde,

A semi-offical Prussian paper states that it will ational government can give the liberty of henceforth publish news from the Elbe Duchies [Schleswig-Holstein] under the heading "Prussia," and intelligence from states formerly belonging to s would be nowhere, and the whole fabric the Confederation under the title "Middle Euro-

> The Crown princess of Saxony proceeds to Vienna. The Saxony treasury, valuables and provisions for the army have been transported for security to

The Federal Diet held an extraordinary session, June 16th, and requested Austria and Bavaria to take such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion. The Hanoverian troops retired toward the south of the kingdom to unite with the Bayarian army.

A Frankfort dispatch says Prince Charles of Baaria will be appointed commander-in-chief of the

Federal army. It was asserted at Paris that the proceedings of the Federal Diet had determined several of the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, of 1815, to Another of Queen Victoria's daughters is mar-declare that in their opinion articles 54 and 63 of The marriage of Princess Mary, of Cam- that treaty, which form a part of the European dge, to Prince Teck, took place on the 12th ult. international law, have been violated.

The Finance Minister of Canada brought down The Swiss Federal Council has issued a decree | the budget, June 26th. The expenditures were calling out the first reserves of the Swiss army for \$12,000,000 last year. The Fenlans cost the govthe defense of the passes of the Alps on the side of It is positively stated that Sweden, Norway and

> treaty of alliance. Advices of the 15th ult., state that communicaion had been interrupted between Italy and the enetian Provinces. Garibaldi has stipulated that he is to receive his

Denmark have concluded an offensive and defensive

artment. No subject has ever before been authorzed to raise an army on such independent terms. The London Times of June 13th states that Garioaldi had just arrived at Como, in Venetia, on the very theatre of his most brilliant exploits of other ays. When he landed at Genoa from Caprera, he was received with the most extravagant demonstraons. A number of gentlemen formed round Garbaldi, linking their arms about one another's bodie as to make a strong circle, and in this manner lowly and with great difficulty forced a way through the mob, which surrounded him, and reeted their gallant visitor with frantic shouts and qually frantic attempts to get near him. The prossion through the street had in it something of he grotesque; in front walked men with flaring orches, and others carrying nondescript flags; beind these came a confused posse of the National Guard. In the midst of all this uproar marched Garibaldi, as calmly as if he had been taking an afternoon promenade in the silence of Caprera, his ne face slightly flushed, and relaxing now and then nto a charming smile as some intruder more vigrous than the rest pressed closer upon him. Garbaldi looks in most robust health, and his lameness

eems to have disappeared. It is worthy of note that the sovereigns of Euope are in many cases opposing the wishes of their cople in their present course. The Prussians penly express their discontent. And even soldiers on the way to the army sang songs against Count Bismarck, and against the King. Others shouted. The Austrians forever," without any fear, the fficers pretending not to hear them. The trouble said to have been increasing up the 14th ult The danger of an Austrian invasion may change public sentiment. In Vienna remonstrances have een made against the forced loan, but the Austrian vernment has ordered the execution of the law The Chambers of Hanover and one of the Cassels have remonstrated against the anti-Prussian policy the Chamber of Cassel having also voted not to fur aish supplies for the mobilization of the army.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to June 30. O W Adams. J D Butler—L R S Brewster 2. E A Crouch
—N Culver—M R Chase—W H Crawford. R Doukersley—R
M Devens—C B Dunn. G F Elliot (res)—Walter Elsa—W Emerson. T Frost—E B Fletcher. S S Gross—G Greely. Oliver
Hoyt—Adeline Hart—L Howard—J L Hanaford—L J Hanscom—S Holman. Joy; Coe & Co. Chas W Morse—J R Masom-S Holman. Joy, Coe & Co. Chas W Morse-J R Mas-erman-T Marcy-A McKeown. M A Parkhurst-C A Plumer--B F Pease-Robert Parsons. Francis Russell. S M Vail. Wagner.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from June 23 to June 30.

L P Adams—F C Ayer—T Ames—J Armstrong—A Alvord—
K Atkinson—J F Bartlett—E A Bristot—E H Boynton—D
Bradbury—F Blackstone—G W Brewster—J Morey Bean—E
H Boynton—W D Bridge—C A Burnham—W Butler—H B
Booth—H P Blood—N Salley—Sam³ Beedle—E Bryant—A 8
Bean—M W Brown—W R Burnham 2—C W Brown—J F
Bingham—L W Blood—C W Blackman—C S Buswell—George
Craven—W H Crawford—John Cobb—H Clark—A Church—
Carlton & Porter—A Church—N L Chase—T Carter—N C Clifford—G E Colburn—N Culver—H J Chapman—J Commings—J A Curtis—D 8 Cummings—H A Cutting—L C Dunn—J L
Dutton—H A N Dutton—C N Dinsmorc—D Dorchester—J A
Davis—A C Dutton—E Davies—L Draper—G Donglass—D H
Ela—W Emerson—A Elder—E Folsom—D L Fuller—W Ford
T L Fowler—N O Freeman—L Fish—J D Folsom—L E
Glidden—P L Gillett—D J Griffin—B W Gorham 2—H B
Grant—J B Gould—L Hanseom 2—C 8 Hamilton—J B Husted

J Howson—S Holman—P Hoyt—J E Hawkins—W P Hyde

GR Harding—L Herrick—C E Hall—C H Harding—T 8
Haggarty—W L Harris—C D Ingraham—Z E Jameson—Geo
Johnson—P Kinsley—S G Kellogg—J Knowles—P T Kenney

—C A King—W W Keays—Joseph King—E J Loomis—J B
Lapham—A S Ladd—M Ladlum—W Merrill—C W Morse—K
N Meservey—D A Maok—N B Mitchell—C Munger—H Mattison—A McKeown—G C Noyes—A B Noyes—W A Nottage—
S W Perkins—L C Powers—W R Puffer—S Perry—A L Pratt—
H Packard—H D Pomeroy—J S Rice—G W Randall—J H
Ramsdell—F H Roberts—G W Rogers—C Stone—W O Stevens

E Smith—C W Snow—S Smith—J B Smart—W Silverthorn

—E Smith—C W Snow—S Smith—J B Smart—W Silverthorn

—E S Stafford—D J Smith—C E Springer—J A Sherburn—A

C Traffon—J W Treadwell—D P Thompson—C Taplin—C Tabor—N P Upham—F Upham—H P Wardwell—H, M Weeks—

E Smith—J P W Madee—H W W Hardwell—H, M Weeks—

C Traffon—J W Treadwell—D F W W Willett—F O Woods—G Wingate

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from June 23 to June 30.

#### Marriages.

In Newburyport, June 28th, by Rev. L. R. S. Brewster, Mr. Lewis F. Wardwell to Miss Kate S. Chapman, all of N. In North Dighton, June 25, by Rev. Asa N. Bodfish, Mr. Simon Lambert to Miss Mary E. W. Smith, both of New York. In Webster, May 9th, by Rev. E. S. Best, Mr. Alanson B. Bixby to Miss Lydia Hoyle, both of Webster; May 19th, Mr. Adebert M. Spear, of Putnam, Conn., to Miss Martha Heath, of Webster; June 18th, Mr. Thomas D. Sherman to Miss Jennie M. McIntosh, both of Webster.

At the Parsonage in Westfield West Parish, May 28th, by Rev. M. C. Chapin, Mr. Andrew J. Smith to Miss Mary M. Litie, both of Westfield. tie, both of Westfield.

In Bridgton, Me., June 23d, by Rev. G. F. Cobb, Mr. James T. Jenner to Miss Frances A. Kilborn, all of Bridgton.

In Bucksport, Me., May 29th, by Rev. E. W. Hutchinson, Austin W. Gott, of Bucksport, to Miss Lizay N. Hinkley, of Bluchill; June 10th, Charles W. Wasgatt, of Mt. Desert, to Miss Margaret H. Grey, of Ellsworth; June 24th, Freeman Higgins to Miss Lucinda Lampher, both of Bucksport.

In Derry, N. H., June 17th, by Rev. Wm. P. Ray, Mr. Benaiah Hoyt, of Salem, N. H., to Miss Louise Mason, of Derry.

#### Deaths.

In Littleton, June 11th, Emeline H., wife of Lewis L. Mer-il, Esq., aged 53 years, 8 months and 22 days. In Plymouth, N. H., George Lummus, only son of Rev. H., and S. E. L. Kelsey, aged 1 year and 6 months.

### Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Oldtown, Me., July 9-11. Preachers' Meeting, at Newburyport, Mass., July 10, 11. Ministerial Association, at Haverhill, N. H., July 10, 11. Ministerial Association, at Lawrence, Mass., July 12, 13. Commencement at Middletown, Conn., July 15-18. Camp Meeting, at Yarmouthport, Mass., begins Aug. 7. Camp Meeting, at Hewilton, Mass., begins Aug. 20. Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., begins Aug. Camp Meeting, at Kennebunk, Me., begins Aug. 20. Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, begins Aug. 27. Hedding Camp Neeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 27. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

CLAREMONT DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

July—Lebanon, 14, 15, G. N. Bryant; North Enfield, 15, 16,
A. M.; Enfield Centre, 15, P. M.; Canaan, 17, 29, E. Adams;
Sast Canaan, 17, 29, E. Adams; Marlow, 21, 22; Gllsum, 22,
vening; Lempster, 22, 23, J. M. Beau; South Aoworth, 22, 24,
S. Quinby, A. M.; West Unity, 22, 25, S. Quimby; Claremout,
22, 26, S. G. Kellogg; Chesterfield, 28, 29; Winchester, 29, 30,
A. C. Hardy. C. Hardy.

August—cichmond, 5, 6, A. M.; Fitzwilliam, 6 P. M.;
Indge, 6, 7, H. Chandler; Peterboro'. 11, 12; Marlboro'. 12,
6. C. Holman, A. M.; Keene, 12, 14, C. Holman; Kewport,
19, C. Holman; S. napee, 16, 19, C. Holman; Crosdon, 17,
19. C. W. Rogers; North Grantham, 18, 19, G. N. Bryant.

September—Nashua, Chestnut Street, 1, 2, E. A. Smith;
owell street, 1, 2, A. M.; Hudson, 1, 2, at 2 P. M.; Brookline,
9; Hillsboro' Bridge, 29, 30; North Branch, 30, P. M.; S.
ntrim, 30, evening. owen rates, 9, 30; North Branch, 9, 11; Misboro' Bridge, 29, 30; North Branch, 9, 11; Misboro' Bridge, 29, 30; North Branch, 7, P.M.; October—Washington Turnpike, 6, 7, E. Washington, 7 P.M.; dilbsboro' Centre, 7, evening, 8; Deering, 7, 9, S. S. Dudley; Henniker, 7, 10, O. Cole; Goffstown, 13, 14.

A. J. CHURCH.

GRAND TENT FAIR -The Ladies of the M. E. Societ, GLAND IEAN FAIR—The Ladges of the M. E. Society Rockport, Mass., will hold a Fair (to raise funds towards building a new house of worship) commencing July 23d, and contuning through the week. The Fair will be held in Yale's Medium Fent, 65 by 140. The tent will be pitched in a large field mear one of the beautiful beaches, close by extensive woods and the celebrated granife quarries of Rockport, and within the minutes' walk of the likit, and steambout landings. Fin minutes' walk of the RR. and steambout landings. Pardesiring to spend a few days at the seaside can be accomdated with tent lodgings, and with food from the Fair tas at reasonable prices. There will also be fine opportunitor boating and bathing. Arrangements are being made excursions to the Fair from Boston, Lynn, Newburyport, Appeals have been made to some of the churches for aid urnishing the tables, to which generous responses have eady been heard. Anything that will bring us an honest my will be gratefully received. Fancy articles, Ice Creans, pe Ann Chowders, etc., will be on sale at reasonable price, mbling, raffling, gift enterprises, etc., being ignored. Those owish to contribute to the Fair can leave their gifts at J. MAGEE'S, No. 5 Cornhill; or if more convenients and direct REV. J. A. AMES, Rockport, Mass.

CAMP MEETING FOR NEW LONDON DISTRICT— The camp meeting for New London District will be held at Willimantic, commencing Aug. 27th. P. T. KENNEY.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE—ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—Class Sertions, Sunday, July 15, 5 P. M., by the President,
Examination of Classes, Tuesday, July 17,
Meeting of Institute Trustees, Tuesday, July 17, 1 P. M.
Address before the Æstatetic Society, Tuesday, July 17, 74 P.
M., by Prof. Chas. W. Gushing, A. M.
Exercises of the Graduating Classes, Wednesday, July 18,
10 A. M.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The Annual Sermon will be delivered
Sanday evening, July 8th, at 7½ o'clock,
Examinations Monday and Tuesday, July 9th and 10th.
Board Meeting on Tuesday, at 2, P. M.
On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Philognothian Society
will be addressed by Dr. J. G. Holiand, of springfield, Mass.
Tuesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Thugatrosophia will be
addressed by Rev. E. Wentworth, D.D., of Troy, N. Y.
Students' Exhibition on Wednesday, July 11th, commencing
at 8½, A. M.

#### The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.
At market for the current week: Gattle, 2117; Sheep an Lambs, 5078; Swine, 2780; number of Western Cattle, 1768; Eastern Cattle, 97; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 227; Cattle left over from last week, 25.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Extra, \$13.75 # \$14.25; first quality

12.50 3 \$13.00; second quality, \$12.00 < \$12.25; third quality, \$10.75 e \$12.00 p 100 fbs (the total weight of hides, tallow and Tressed boef.)

Country Hides, 74 a Sic W h; Country Tallow, 7 g Sc P h.

Lamb Skins, 50 cents each; Sheared Sheep Skins, 20 g 25c.

Calf Skins, 25c. P h.

There is a larger supply of Cattle in market than the demand requires. Frices have fallen off nearly, if not quite, one dollar per hundred from last week a. Although there is some sales quoted as high as those of inst week the shruk is larger, which makes the difference. Cattle were brought in every which makes the difference. Cattle were brought in every day last week after market day, and the butchers bought free ly, not thinking that there would be such a large supply in and some of them had as many as they wanted before the arri-

val of the Cattle yesterday.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch
Cows, there are but a few Store Cattle brought to market at this season of the year.

Working Oxen — Sales \$150, \$172, \$205, \$220, \$230, \$250, rders directly from the king. His volunteer corps \$300 @ \$350 V pair. There is a good supply in market, and will be exempt from the control of the War De-

Milch Cows-Sales-Extra \$80 @ \$130; Ordinary 60 # \$80 store Cows \$35 @ \$50. Prices of Milch Cows depend alto-tether upon the fancy of the purchaser. Trade is dull. Sheep and Lambs—The supply is large and trade dull. We uote sales of Lambs at \$4.30, \$4.50, @ \$6.00 per head. Year--Wholesale, 111 @ 12c. W B; retail, 12 @ 14c W B; Co Swine—Wholesale, 111 @ 12c. W B; retail, 12 @ 14c W lumbia County Pigs, Wholesale, 18 @ 20c. W B; retail 20

Fat Hogs-2000 in market. Prices 101 @ 11c W h. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

#### Business Hotices.

How to SAVE MONEY .- We know of no better way save money than to re-color garments, and thus make them practically as good as new. This can be done by using the lebrated FAMILY DYE COLORS of Howe & Ste e equal to the best French, and ten times as cheap and con

poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of niraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A etter dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens rash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, ove all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it reores gray hair to its original color. Use it a few times, and presto, change! the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and col-

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and before you know it, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it Cheap to Buy, Pleasant to

Try, and Sure to do you Good.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genu ne, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

AGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH .- Read the test of a few of the many eminent clergymen and their fami-Rev. Thomas Dewitt, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church

Rev. J. W. Alexander, D.D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth Rev. J. B. Wakeley, M. E. City Missionary

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Chh., afayette Place. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Pastor Church of Messiah,

Rev. Heman Bangs, late Paster Centenary M. E. Church Rev. W. S. Mikels, Pastor Bantist Church, Sixteenth St

ersity Place Rev. E. E. Rankin, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-Sec Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D.D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Refor Lafayette Place.

From G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

From G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Denial Surgery, Netcark, N. J.
The popular Dentifice known as Yan Buskirk's "Sozodont,"
pesides being a very pleasant addition to the tollet, contains
ngredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove
of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

Beware of Imitations! Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers,
May 16. 18t. HALL & RUCKELL, New York. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Potash or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BARRITT, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York. 1y. Oct. 11.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. - Brown's Vermifugo Comfits, or Worm Lozenges. - Much sickness, undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occur stoned by worms. The "Verminge Comits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hartful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

ect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked.
Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can
be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Fermifuge Com-fits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Cuarts & Brown, Proprietors, New York. Sold by air Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box. 1y. May 23.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combina tion with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Lalies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its ashing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists.

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Tremont Street, Boston. Office Hours from 9 to 101 A. M., 2 23, and 7 to 8, F. M.
References—Rev. H. W. Warren, Cambridgeport; Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Tremont Street; Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Zion's Herald; Hon. Thomas Kneil, State House; Hon. H. M. Mil-ler, No. 13 Bromfield Street; L. P. Roland, Christian Commis-sion Rooms, No. 5 Tremont Temple. tf. April 18.

THE LADIES are especially invited to examine our new Spring Goods—Prints, De Laines, Balmorals, Shawis and Silks—new styles Spring Garments, novelties in Dress Goods, etc., etc. A. liberal discount to Preachers' families. No. 94. Hanover Street. O. S. Currier & Co. tf. March 28.

CAPILANIA, THE BEST HAIR RESTORATIVE EXTANT .- This Restorer is not one of the humbugs of the day, but is perfectly reliable, rapidly changing the hair to its natural color, and leaving it soft and glossy. H contains no Lead or Sulphur, both of which are so injurious to the brain and eyes. Try it but once, and you will use no other. Price One Dollar. Weeks & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston, General Agents.

May 23. 3mos.

Cholera, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, and Rheumatism are quickly cured by AMERICAN LIFE DROPS. eop. May 9. WELL-TRIED REMEDIES .- Russell's Itch Ointment, 25 cents.

An immediate and certain cure. It is also a sure remedy for cratches on horses .- Pussell's Salt Rheum Ointment, 50 cents. s unequaled .- Russell's Pile Ointment, \$1.00. Cures after al ther remedies have failed. These ointments are certain, safe nd reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying. For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Wholesale Agents, GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover

reet, Boston, Mass. 6mos LITCHPIELD'S DIPHTHERIA VANQUISHER. (Used with Mchfield's External Application.)—Warranted to cure Diph-heria, and all Throat troubles. LITCHFIELD'S EXTERNAL APPLICATION, warranted to cure comatic and Sciatic Lameness, and all Lameness, wher

G. A. LITCHFIELD & Co., Proprietors, Winchen GRO. C. GOODWIN & Co., M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; OHN F. HENRY & Co., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents.
Sold by Medicine Dealers generally. May 30.

DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, and Noises in the Head, radically Cured by the use of the recently discovered Vegetable Extract OTITINE. Price 2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 36 Hanover St., Boston, Wholesale Agents. eoply.

SAINT CECELIA'S DAY; A CANTATA. Translated from the Dutch. The Music by J. B. Ven Bree. Price. Cloth, \$1.26; Paper, \$1.00. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. July 4

# Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED! J. T. HEADLEY'S HISINGALLS' FIRE PROOF CEMENT, for mending all descriptions of broken China Ware, Glass Laugs,
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Lanterm, and all forms of Broken Glass, Stone Jars, Earthern
Lanterm, and all forms of Broken Glass, Stone Jars, Earthern TORY OF THE WAR, NOW READY.

Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular and valuable History the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still a 2 annuased. bliged to run our presses night and day to enabl We are conget to run values is to supply our Agents.

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NOW READY. The Publishers of WALTON'S
ARITHMETIC invite the attention of Teachers and oth
ers interested to Walton's Pictorial Primary Arithmetic, Jus ssued.

This little book is designed to give the young learner hit Parst Lessons in Numbers. It is appropriately illustrated, and pursues the OBJEC ISTROD; it is simple, complete and original, presenting the tementary combinations of numbers in a series of progres we lessons, calculated to interest and develop the mind of a

sive lessons, calculated to interest and develop the mind of the child.

School officers and teachers wishing to examine the above work are invited to correspond with the publishers.

From Rev. Thos. Hill, President Harvard College.

I like these pages very much.

From N. T. Allen, Eag., Principal of English and Classical School, West Newton.

We are all strongly impressed in favor of your Primar Arithmetic. In its arrangement and presentation of topics is excels any work of the kind I have seen. The Illustrations are admirable, not only aiding the teacher to instruct and the pupil to learn the principles involved, but they will cultivate the eye and heart of those children who are fortunate enough to study from its pages. The little ones will thank you for the charming book.

From D. B. Haver, Eag. State Normal School, Salem.

charming book."

From D. B. Hayar, Esq., State Normal School, Salem.

"The Arithmetic seems to me to be a capital little book. I think it must prove a success."

From Gilbert E. Hood, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Laurence.

"I have been much pleased in looking over these pages, and have been surprised at the care that has been bestowed, and the completeness arrived at in the work. If the success is equal to what seem to me to be its merits, the labor will not be in vain." From Geo. N. Bigelow, Esq., Ssate Normal School, Framis ham, Mass. "I have had the pleasure of examining your Primary Arithmetic, and believe it to be a work of rare excellence." BREWER & TILESTON, 131 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. 2t

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZEI APERIENT is a gentle and cooling Cathartic or Pargu tive medicine, in the form of a Powder, pleasant to take, as is recommended and used by the best Physicians in the coun-try as a most reliable and effectual remedy.

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EFFERVESCENT
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Cures Piles. Cures Piles, Cures Sour Stomach,
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Cures Bilious Headache, Cures Bilious Headache,
Cures Heumantic Complaints,
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it is a most efficient medicine for Females and Children wh
tomachs frequently reject ordinary purgative medici
tiesd our pamphiet of testimonials, and as you value your
und health, lose not an hour in procuring a bottle of this is
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Washington in the Declaration of Independence Washington in the Declaration of Independence, and
Lincoln in the Proclamation of Emancipation.
Unique, Beautiful and Univaled.
Will outsell any book, engraving or painting. Nothing It them ever before offered in this or any other country. We be bought by almost every family. Sold by subscription on Enclose two red stamps for circulars and price list. Addres.

Publisher's National Agency, Detroit, Michigan.
July 4

CLEANSE THE BLOOD. With corrupt, dis-ordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all lover. It may burst out in Fimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, of it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for noth log. But you cannot have good health while your blood is im

ng. But you cannot have good neath while your blood is impure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the Blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Uicers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches, Boile, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility; also Syphilis or Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders. these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for

ttes, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaphariha for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of sarsaparilla, which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound. Sarsaparilla, and interference of the compound of sarsaparilla, and interference of the compound of the sarsaparilla, and interference of the same tree which are irresistable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer the three reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Couglas, Colds, Influenza. Hourseness, Croup. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless the result of the varieties of the stream of the disease, that it is useless the recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. ORGANS

Elegant as Furniture, occupying little space, not liable to ge Fifty-Two Gold or Silver Medals,

instruments, and for THE SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK.

The great success and rapid introduction of the MASON 8 HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS are among the best evidences of their merit and usefulness. A few years since the sale and use of reed instruments was confined to such small churches and schools as, being obliged to have something could find nothing better; and to such individuals as, from choice or ne-cessity, limited themselves to a very moderate expense for a musical instrument. They were sold, not so much for their merits and attractions, as from their low prices. The improve-ments which resu'ted in the production of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have already effected a great hange in this respect, and are undoubtedly destined to work a till greater change in the future. The time is not far distant still greater change in the future. The time is not far distant when one of these instruments will be deemed at least as much a necessity in every household of taste and refinement as a plano-forte. The sales of the larger and more elegant styles of the Mason & Hamila Cabinet Organs (the prices of which correspond with those of first-class piano-fortes) are increasing very rapidly; each season bringing a demand for these styles sev rapidly; each season bringing a demand for these styles severnot times as great as that of the preceding season. They are
now regularly employed, and deemed a necessity in churches
of moderate size, Sunday and day schools, lodges, first-class
orchestras and concerts, and are in constant use in those private houses where music is most cultivated and best appreciated. Alone, or as an accompaniment to the voice, for sacred
or secular music, as a solo instrument, or in concerted pieces
with the piano forte, violin, violoncello, the Cabinet Organ is ble of adequately rendering very much music which cannot be well presented by any other one instrument, as well as per-forming an important part in combination with other instru-

Mason & Hamlin have the honor to refer, for hearty testimony to the great improvements which have been combined in their Cabinet Organs, and of the general justness of these claims in their behalf, to the most prominent artists and com-posers of the whole country; to the most distinguished organ-ists and planists, and to those generally of recognized highest musical proficiency, a large portion of whom are acquainted with the M. & H. Cabinet Organs, and can peak advisedly as

with the M. & H. Cabinet Organs, and can speak advisedly as to their excellences.

M. & H. solicit the most careful examination and comparison of their Cabinet Organs, which differ materially from all other instruments of this class, especially in the QUALITY OF THEIR TONES. Having the utmost confidence in the superfortily of their instruments, they court for them the most rigid examinations and comparisons. Many of the improvements effected by M. & H., being patented, are their exclusive property, and not to be found in instruments of any other make.

The amount of space on the floor occupied by one of these instruments is from 18 inches by 3 feet, to 3 feet by 5 feet; in height, they are from 3 to 9 feet. They have from 1 to 12 stops each. Prices, \$80, \$110, \$130, \$100, \$6, \$170, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$300, \$425, \$500, \$550, \$550, \$600, \$750, \$1000, \$6, \$600, \$100, \$600, \$100, \$600, \$100,

THE BEST COOKING STOVE IN THE MAR "PEERLESS," FOR COAL OR WOOD.

The "PEERLESS" has all the advantages of the popular
tores in use, together with such NEW PEATURES as justisy

"It is the "PEERLESS," because it is superior to all other ooking Stoves in Economy, Simplicity, Cleanliness, Baking, locating and Beauty.

1st, Economy. A patented method of heating the air and eying it through the oven saves from twenty to thirty per ent. of fuel.

2d, Simplicity. It is easily managed. The fire can be perceptly controlled, and kept through an entire season withou umping the grate.
4th, BAKING. Its large oven, wherein all parts are of equa

temperature, bakes as crenly as a brick oren, and that without turning the article. It bakes quickly.

5th, ROASTING. A current of hot air constantly passing through the oven, so thoroughly ventilates it, that it routes as well as a fair kitchen. cell as a tin kitchen.

Oth, BEAUTY. Made of the best iron, it will not erack each Stove is WARRANTED to be and to do, all that is claim

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# Advertisements.

a ing all descriptions of broken China Ware, Glass Lasspa, Lanterns, and all forms of Broken Glass, Stone Jars, Kurthern Pots, Pitchers, Boxels, Meat Platters, Marble, Pearl, Furniture, Leather Betting, and other things too numerous to specify, broken in domestic use.

This Cement is very eastly applied, neat in appearance, and most remarkable for its great strength and enduring tenacity. Those who have used it, think it surpasses all other Cements yet discovered. Price 50 cents. All orders may be addressed to June 6

J. C. INGALLS, Proprietor, Meirose, Mass.

DENTISTRY. TEETH EXTRACTLD WITH. OUT pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether and Chloroform. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on the VULCANITE BASK, GOLD and SILVER, Teeth filled with GOLD, TIN, SILVER, and all materials for preserving them in a healthy condition, Toothache cured without extracting. Pivor Teeth inserted. BIONEN PLATES and teeth repaired, and all operations on the mouth performed in the best manner. TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH WASH and Toothache Aperican he obtained at my office.

L. H. DANIELS,

19 TREMONY ROW, ROOM NO. 1.

April 18 19 Opposite Scollay's Building.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. Pro-SINGER SEWING MACHINES. The superior merits of the Machines manufactured by this Company for either FAMILY USE OF MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, are so universally known and conceded, that an enumeration of their reactive excellences is deemed at this late as wholly superfluous.

meration of their renative excellences is deemed at this late day, as wholly superfluous. Recent and valuable improvements have, however, been added to the Singer Machines, rendering them still more perfect and reliable. The new lock-sitch FAMILY SEWING MACHINE which has been over two years in preparation is now for the first time offered to the public, and it is confidently presently presented as the NE PLUS ULTRA of family sewing machines, possessing all the DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES and ATTACHMENTS so essential to a PERFECT MODERS SEWING MACHINE. Parties in want of a reliable machine; for any specialty, one that will not disappoint them, but will be found ever ready and competent to do its work, should not fail to examine and test the Singer's Machines before purchasing other and inferior articles. Circulars and information furnished on application. Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the best quality always on hand.

Principal Offices—60 Hanover Street, Boston.

Principal Offices—60 Hanover Street, BOSTON,
488 Broadway, New YORK.
P. S.—This Company has to announce that they are now
prepared to supply their customers with the most practical and
perfect Burros-HOLE NACHINE in the world, and to warrant
the same in every respect. Send for Circular. 3mos Apr 25

WANTED!-\$200 per Month paid to Agents, to introduce our new \$15, \$18 and \$20 Sewing Machines Ketchum's Patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WE HAVE FOR SALE a convenient and desirable Garden Engine, made of one pattern of the Joyce Pump, and there is nothing in the market like it. Price, with eight feet of Hose, all complete, \$25,00.

HENRY D. RICE, Agent,
June 20

No. 30 Exchange Street, Boston.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP! By Saving and Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'s SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE! (Patents of 1st and 9th Feb., 1859.) It will make 10 POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or 22 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 34 CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and

Procery Stores. Put one box of Saponifier into three gallons of water, (knock off the end, and let the box boil until it empties itself, then take out the box), add four and a half pounds of fat, and let it boil 2 hours and 10 minutes. Then add a small half plnt of salt, and let it continue boiling 35 minutes longer, when you add half a gallon of hot water, and let it come to a boil. Pour a small tumblerful of cold water into a tub or box to wet it round the sides, then empty the soap in; to stand all night, and cut it in bars in the morning.

It will be fit for use in a few weeks.

Made in the same way, with the exception of adding fifteen allons of water and no salt. All you need is an iron kettle.

PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, ar e simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in They will hem, fell, witch, run, bind and gather, in the nost superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools th

SALESHOOM, NO. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. WHEELER & WILSON'S RIGHEST PREMI-UM SEWING MACHINES Are the best in use for all kinds of sewing. They are the mos simple and durable Machines, and have been awarded the Highest Premiums at the Principal Fairs in this country as well as in Europe.

May 23 3mos H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT. WANTED. Ladies and Gentlemen to canvass every town in New England for "Sisson's Magic Binder," which binds Letters, Bills, Papers, Sheet Music, &c., instanta neously and securely. Address REV. M. P. ALDERMAN North Bridgewater, Mass. 3mos May 9

EARNARD & HARTLEY, DEALERS CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS and Just received a large assortment of CANTON MATTINGS.

AT THE OLD CARPET STAND, 3mos 136 Hanover and 78 & 80 Union Street T O. JOYCE'S PUMP. It is characteristic of the JOYCE PUMP, that they are all easy to operate; so that a shild ten years old can raise water from a sixty foot well AGENTS WANTED. April 18

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S SCHOOL ORGANS. Can be found at all the principal music stores throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

FORTY THOUSAND are now in use. Send to the manufacturers at Buffalo, N. Y., for an ILLUSTRATED CATA-LOGUE and Price List, which will be mailed to any address.

PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Public ialls, Private Residences, etc.
No. 31 Joy's Building, (81 Washington St.) Boston,
April 19 CHURCH BELLS. G. H. HOLBROOK & SON

MEDWAY, MASS. Manufacturers of Superior Church Bells.

ESTABLISHED IN 1816.

17 Nov 29

Territories, Notaries Public, and counsellors at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL & SAMUEL JENNISON,
Feb 21 1y 46 Washington Street, Boston HARTFORD, VT., JUNE 15th, 1863. Dr. Seth Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

DEAR SIR:—Please forward to me another package of your lough Killer. I have sold medicine for about twenty years, ut never sold a medicine that was to consider the constant of the

COMMISSIONERS OF ALL THE STATES AND

ne that gave so good satisfaction th Arnoid's Cough Killer.

M. E. CONE, White River Village, Vt. DR. SETH ARNOLD. My Dear Sir:—I have used you ough Killer in my practice, and find it good.

J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D. J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D.

Hastings, upon Hudson, May 27th, Mey
DR. SETH ARNOLD:—Heave send me six dozen more
your Cough Killer. It is without boasting the best medicine
ever sold for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throats. In every ca
where it has been used, it gives relief at once.
THOMAS BAITH, Justice of the Peace.

DR. SETH ARNOLD:—I have used more than fifty bott your Cough Killer, and hope it may remain as it is not long as it is made. I think it cannot be improved for g speakers.

Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1859.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 27, 1863.

DR. SETH ARNOLD. Dear Sir.—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Billious Fills. They cured him. Also a carpenter of this place was taken the same way. He took part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, &c.,

This is to certify that for several years I have suffered much, with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any permanent relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billions Fills, which cured me in a short time.

North Bedford, Mass., 1861.

For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents. REDUCTION OF PRICES!! A Large Assortment POREIGN AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.

ich we are offering to the Retail Trade at about Wholesome Prices!! all and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., 383 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

March 28

TO THE LADIES. THE "CIRAGE FRAN-CAIS." or "French Dreasing," is the most splendid article ever produced for the purpose for which it is designed.

It restores Ladies, and children's Boots and Shoes, which have beenen RED or RI STY, and ROUGH by wearing, to a PERFECT and PERMANENT BLACK, at the same time giving them as much lastre as when new, leaving the leather perfectly soft and pliable as before; and what is of great importance to the ladies, it WILL NOT COME OFF WHEN WET AND SOIL THE SKIRTS.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, &c., which have become

WET AND SOIL THE SKIRTS.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, &c., which have become armished, are much improved by its use. For CARRIAGE POPS, FINE HARNESS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, BLACK KID GLOVES, &c., it is unequaled. FADED and SHOP WORN GOODS are restored to their original color, and will not again fade.

No family will be without this elegant and useful preparation when once accounted with its merits. on when once acquainted with its merits.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors,

May 23 · 3mos Office, 214 Milk Street, Boston, REV. JOHN HOWSON WRITES: "Your Catarrh

Troches are the beet, a ever used for diseases of the lies broat and Lungs, and must, think, supplant all others."
Sent to any address on receipt of price, 35 cents.

Apr 25 tf E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Mass. TOYCE'S DOUBLE ACTION FORCE PUMP,-Costs but three dollars more than a wooden pump, for a twenty foot well, and ten dollars less for a forty foot well. Think of that; and then remember, also, this Pump is a fire engine; in three ticks of the clock, one man can send the water flying from the bottom of the well, to the top of the house or barn, in case of fire.

On exhibition and for sale at No. 30 Exchange St., corner of Dock Square, Boston, Mass.

# Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRO-What may seem almost incredible, is that many diseases hith-to considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a we days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no par-

ad overcome opposition, as herculean as were ever encoun-red by any reformers.

\*\*RAPIDITY OF CURE.\*\*

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt heir permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BEOOD, and for all (he-editary) Diseases transmitted from PAREMY to CHILD.

It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is samplistically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER CONSTLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BIREATH, CONSTLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BIREATH, SCROFULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPB-

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPHLAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.
This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED) filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

[ABTHRITIS], LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA. GOUT,
TIC DOLOREAUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life
SYRUP is a sovereign, it is Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most impense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious,
of twenty or ferty years' standing, have been cured by or,
of twenty or ferty years' standing, have been cured by or. -enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us, if twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us, if the construction of the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCU-RY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. CONSTITUTION LIFE STRUP
radicates, root and branch; all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin.

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin.

Rike

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much diefigure
the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases,
Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp,
no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a discased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young
wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life SynUr will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is
directly under the skin.
Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizzness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the Life Syrup stands
unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science hay
made the Constitution is
pure and selected in youth, disease and early death is the result. De

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M.D.,
SOLK PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK,
PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.
\$3^2 Sent by Express to all parts of the Country,
For sale in Boston by GEO. C. GOOD WIN & CO., 38 Hanwer Street, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston Agents.
MORGAN & ALLEN, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS, eoply 46 Cliff Street, New York.

IT IS MORE THAN FORTY YEARS SINCE WAS INTOMINED THAN FORTY YEARS SINCE WAS INTOMINED TO THE WAS INTOMINED TO THE WAS INTO WHICH IS IN THE WAS INTO he best remedy in use for the companies.

In manufactory, viz.:

Dyspesia or Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Hourseness, Shortness of Breath, Nervous Complaints, Saint Vitus' Dance, Discussed Liver, Jaundice, Pain in the Side, Stomach and Breast, Bleeding at the Stomach, Worms, Croup, Fever and Ague, Asthma, de.

J. B. HOLMAN, Methuen, Mass. M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street eop 3m Mass. May 9

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

applying the Blood with its vital principle, or life elemen This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRON-IC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF

CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

or accompanied by DEBILITY OF a LOW STATE OF THE Being free from Alchhol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, in-fusing STENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the ystem, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. ROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCI

YEARS' STANDING."

\* \* "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." \* \* \* \* A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured!! From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Aven Place, Boston. From INSLEY JEWEIT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from
yspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and
bund immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four
yeeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enbyed uninterrupted health ever since."

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of

its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ., President of the Metropolitan B. REV. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
REV. P. CHURCH ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN

NE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN NEW ENGLAND WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully stains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAIN of me; insed into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer emulons and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but ronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental ad physical, than at any time during the last five years." AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time ast; it gives me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELAS-ICITY OF MUSCLE." A CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS: My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have covered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlan-Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from peak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy seen and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give

A pamplet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and ecommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, dergymen, and others, besides much other valuable and intersting matter, will be sent FREK to any one sending us their same and residence. AP See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in FOR SALE BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston,
J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, Jan 31 Sonts

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!! Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water. he Most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative Known t has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM; and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION,

AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Etc. From J. W. HORNER, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virginia, Sept. 18, 1865. "DR. H. ANDRUS & Co. Gestlemen:

\*\* \* I had thirty-seven running ulcers when I commenced taking your lodine Water, and am now reduced to
one. \*\* \* I induced a person quite low with Scrofula, to
try the medicine. He can now attend to his business, and is
quite encouraged." encouraged...

Nicealar, which will be sent free to any one sending their se, contains testimonials from the REV. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD H. PARKER, A.M., M.D. of New York, and

Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00. Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont reet, Boston, and by Druggists generally. Jan 31

RELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. BELLS! WEST TROY BELL POUNDERY, (Established in 1836.)

The sabscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and the, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genains bell-metal, as senterial, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BROKES and Dealers in SECURITIES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications. For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue. E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, June 7 Cowly WEST TROY, N. Y.

, Boston, Mass. 2 STATE STREET, Bost

# Poetry.

GATHERED HOME. Composed by Prof. C. S. Harrington, on the death

REV. J. W. H. AMES, of the N. E. Conference Gathered home! in peaceful slumber Rest thee, brother, in the tomb Rest thee, brother, in the tomb
With the throng that hath no number,
Waiting till their Lord shall come.
Sleep beneath these classic shadows,
Mid the graves of honored dead,
Till the resurrection morn shall bear thee
Where no parting tears are shed. Gathered home! from toil and fretting In the fevered rush of life; In the fevered rush of life; From remembering and forgetting; From the conflict and the strife. Lifted now the vapory curtain— Broken now earth's fitful dream; Lo! the invisible made certain, On the home side of the stream

Gathered home! and thine the purpling Radiance of the heavenly morn— Over us the night-arch floating, Gaze, we toward the spirit gone. Thine the crown—the palm—the gladness Thine the bursts of holy song; Ours the pall—the turf—the sadness, Pilgrims mid the mortal throng. Gathered home! hushed be our weeping Bleed our wounded hearts no more; One more sheaf of God's own reaping Garnered on the heavenly shore. Rest thee, brother, till the thunder

Burst the bars of death asunder, And thy Saviour takes thee home For Zion's Herald.

"STILL ALIVE, BUT ONLY WAITING." The following lines were suggested by reading these words in the diary of A. T. H., who died of board the "Northern Light," while on his voyaghome, after being confined seven months in rebe

" Still alive, but only waiting For the summons to depart; Of a noble patriot heart. " Dearest mother! shall I never Look upon your face again? But God's will be done." He ever Cheers the heart in hours of pain

Of the angel's trump of doom

Worn and by starvation wasted, In those Southern prisons dread, Death, relentless death now hasted: Him to number with the dead. But, as quickly wafted onward, Sped along the "Northern Light," Bearing him, with others homeward. Hone's faint star again grew bright:

For he saw in fancy's vision, Home and loved ones drawing nigh: And he hoped those dreams elysian Might be true, ere called to die. Then his lifeless eye grew brighter, As he nearer drew to home: And his sinking heart grew lighter. Thinking of the joys to come.

Soon, o'ercome by want and weakness, Yet he could with Christian meekness. Calmly say, "God's wil be done." Then, all earthly hopes resigning, Quietly he sank away, Like the calm and sweet declining Of a peaceful summer's day.

When those loved ones gathered round him. When he reached his childhood's home, Death in icy chains had bound him, For the angels whispered, "Come!" And beside his martyred brother, Was his body laid to rest: But his soul had fled to other

Climes, to dwell among the blest. Happy soul! thy toils are ended, All thy sufferings are o'er; Thou art now by joys attended, Dwelling on the golden shore.

There thy mother soon will meet thee, Whom thou lovedst on earth so Where no sorrows ever greet thee, But where peace and pleasure dwell. East Greenwich, R. I.

#### Correspondence. For Zion's Herald.

AMONG THE FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND.

From my diary I transcribe the following inc dent as giving a faint picture of one kind of privation common at the South during the war "L- died this morning. His family, consisting of his father, two sisters and himself, a step mother, and young brother and sister, were re siding in Virginia when the war broke out, and were then in easy circumstances." Young - was loyal, but his father refused to

take the oath of allegiance to the government and consequently was exposed to the depreda tions of the army. Reduced at last to the direct necessity, young — took his boat and at tempted to run the blockade to obtain provisions for the suffering family. He was unsuccessful, and his boat fell into the hands of the blockading force. Upon his exertions, though a mere boy the family were mainly dependent for suppor during the four years of war; of their struggle for the bare necessities of life through this dark period it would be impossible to give any just de scription. This and many others items of Southern history can never be fully understood by those who only hear or read of them; and while many may feel and say that these sufferings are richly merited, we shall all do well to remember that not one but would shrink from the test if we were dealt with in strict justice, untempered by mercy while, as in this case, the innocent must often su fer with the guilty.

At last, the war over, the family began to lool about them for the means of regaining some of their lost comforts; the older girls came here to

take possession of a small property which had fallen to them, and young - accompanied his father on a trip to Florida, the remainder of the family remaining in Virginia; already worn down by hardships too severe for his immature frame, this voyage prostrated him, and he returned an invalid. His father came to C. C., while he sough their Virginia home; but so weak that he was unable to walk, and was obliged to finish the journey on his hands and knees. At the door of the house occupied by his step-mother he asked for shelter, but was refused. She had no room for him, and the dying youth was turned away. He crawled to a little hut occupied by a colored woman that had belonged to his mother, and old Minta took him in and cared for him as well as her slender means would permit till the arrival of his uncle, who found him in her cabin. He immediately provided passage in a boat for him to come to his aunt here, with whom his sisters were staying, where he arrived the 7th inst. The flush of strength inspired by kind treatment and meeting his friends, and his utter ignorance of hi true condition filled him with hope, and he spen the first few days after his arrival in laying plans for the future maintenance of his sisters, often repeating that all he wanted was "half a chance to make a living." Then there followed a reac tion, and he sank into a state of insensibility, and died the 19th, in his nineteenth year.

Sadly I looked upon the thin, wasted form bade him to recollect that every good thing must which the hardships and privations that had no power to conquer the brave, energetic spirit, had so pitilessly destroyed. In the North we have suffered in sending those we loved to the defense of our country, but there has been no pinching wan shutting us in closer and closer in its iron grasp God to keep him and lead him in the way he should till starvation was the only prospect before us. Our homes and our substance have been safe from the plunderings of lawless men, and we have scarcely had need to ask, "What shall we eat," tle fellow, and it was a weary and discouraging or "wherewithal shall we be clothed," so freely walk he took, from one store to another. Some and easily have these constantly recurring wants of the merchants said he was too young, others and easily have these constantly recurring wants been met even among the poorest of our people. It is well that we inquire, "Who hath made us to he had not been to school long enough. Some and would take me to heaven, because he died for

but because slavery does not pay," that our north-ern hills and vales have not yielded their increase as the fruits of slave labor.

Rev. F. Israel, formerly of the Baltimore Conference, but now engaged as Actuary of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People, spent the last Sabbath in April with us, preaching in the morning to the largest congregation I had seem in the white church. His sermon was one that appealed directly to the hearts of his hearers, without any allusion to the object of his visit. After the closing hymn, he stood up to pronounce the benediction, and said, "I want to thank this congregation for the respectful attention with which they trious, and although he was small he tried t have listened to me this morning, and I wish also just to state to you my object in coming here." One day, his master came to him in great haste, and said, "Peter, this letter must be carried to clation and its object, said: "Now, friends, this the stage office at the other end of the town work is going forward. You'll hear this from me, a Marylander like yourselves, manor born, I an hour of the time. You can only catch it b know you will. This work is going forward, and running all the way. I shall lose a thousand dol if you don't intend to aid it, I beseech you to get lars if it does not reach the stage in time." Peter don't get out of the way, God will take you out of the way, and will put here a people that will do Peter took this course. There was a creek runhis Will." Some of the bitterest enemies of the ning through the meadow which the boy had often colored school were present; for the report that one of Baltimore's most talented men was to in his full strength and had been deliberate about preach had drawn out some who had not attended it. Now he was out of breath from running, and church before since I had been at C. C. Yet all listened through the sermon and concluding appeal, and I have heard of none who were offended. One man, who could not sit comfortably in church when I was present, said, on leaving the house, 'Some time before he could scramble out. "It That's the doctrine to preach;" and the next comes from above," said the dripping boy. He time I met him, I was surprised by a bow and almost a smile from him.

Since my arrival here my circle of friends has been slowly widening, yet is select enough to sat- well bespattered in his plunge, he rushed on to isfy the most fastidious; though small in number, I do not think I could have culled a more desirable or congenial company if I had gone as a connoisseur through the village. The ruder, lower class seem instinctively to take the other side of the question; thus it is only those whose independence is equal to their principles that belong to

caused frequent stampedes by coming uncon-sciously in the vicinity of some unconfaminated ones, if an accidental collision has caused a ceremonious shaking of skirts, if dress folds have been carefully withdrawn, if I have been cheered, whistled, groaned, crowed, squealed, and hissed at on the streets, if I have furnished food for all the scandal-mongers of both sexes in the place, and to make one explanation, he told him he was a heard my name circulated in connection with reports that would make any pure-minded woman work to benefit the fallen is pleasing in His sight who has said, "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you, and revile you, and shall say all nanner of evil against you falsely, for my sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven." If any of the readers of the Herald have a desire to know the full meaning of this passage, they have only to go South as the friends of the colored people to learn this and many other practical scripture lessons that years of gospel hearing might fail to impart.

Eight months has glided rapidly away in this delightful work, during which time nearly three hundred have enjoyed and improved well the privileges of school. With very few exceptions, those who did not know how to read have learned sixty have commenced writing, forty-three the study of arithmetic, and twenty-four geography while the general improvement in personal appearance, etc., was most gratifying. I was lookng forward to the successful closing of my year's master told him his place was open for him, and labor among them, when the sudden death of the earlier than I had expected to go. No friends could have been kinder or more attentive than was the little company whom I had learned to love and prize here during the last sad hours of my stay at C. C. Sadly I turned my face homeward, where I am never more to receive a moth er's warm welcome, for I am motherless. O.

Children.

LITTLE WHITE LILY.

Drooping and waiting Till the sun shone.

Little white Lily

Sunshine has fed; Little white Lily Is lifting her head

Little white Lily.

Said, "It is good; Little white Lily's

Clothing and food." Little white Lily, Drest like a bride!

Little white Lily

Shining with whiteness And crowned beside!

Droopeth with pain, Waiting and waiting For the wet rain. Little white Lily

Holdeth her cup; Rain is fast falling,

And filling it up.

Little white Lily

Said, "Good again When I am thirsty, To have nice rain;

Heat cannot burn me.

My veins are so full.

Smells very sweet, On her head sunshine

Thanks to the rain!

For Zion's Herald.

IT COMES FROM ABOVE.

"Behold the fowls of the air. \* \* Your heav

These are the words of our Saviour, and happy

is he, young or old, who learns to trust in them. If we are his obedient children, he promises us

that we shall never lack for bread. We may not

see the hand that guides us and opens in blessings

to supply our wants; but if we pray, he will lead

us, as truly as if we felt the pressure of his hand.

and feed us, as really, as did or Saviour when he

made the few loaves of bread and two fishes sat

isfy five thousand persons. We are not to sit

down and wait for our heavenly Father to bring

us food, but go right forward and use such abili-

ties as we have to provide for ourselves, and God

will so guide us that we shall not fail of securing

"It comes from above !" Peter's mother used

to say constantly to her little boy. When anything

happened, whether it seemed favorable to them

or not, "it comes from above," the praying mother

would always say. And when, in her last sick-

ness, she called little Peter to her, she told him

God would care for him if he prayed to him, and

turned from the funeral. "It comes from above,"

said the weeping but trusting boy, and he kneeled

down and asked the God of his mother and his

go. He could not go to school now, as he must earn

something for himself, so he sought a place in the

stores of the town where he lived. He was a lit-

all that is needful.

come from above.

enly Father feedeth them. Are ye not mucl

Little white Lily Is happy again!"

Thanks to the sunshine

Little white Lily

from above," responded Peter with much feeling Peter continued to win the confidence of his em ployer. "What is that you say so often?" said he, one day, to Peter. "It comes from above, answered Peter. "What do you mean by it? Then the boy told him of his good mother, of her trust in the providence of God, and what she said to him when she was lying upon her dying bed. The gentleman had not been a praying man, but the simple story of Peter, and his beautiful trust in his heavenly Father, so affected his heart that under the blessing of God he became a man of prayer, and was enabled to join with his clerk in saying, "It comes from above." Peter, after a few years, was admitted as a partner in the business, and became a prosperous merchant; but never forgot, as his blessings increased, to say, as he had in his days of poverty, "It comes from

When the war in Italy commenced, the Zonave when the war in italy commenced, the Zouave embarked for Genoa; but as they were going on board the ship, they saw a formal order forbidding the entrance of all dogs upon the vessel. As they were much attached to their dogs, they were were much attached to their dogs, they were stricken with grief. It was not easy to deceive the sharp lookout kept by the intendant, for every soldier advanced along the narrow gangway, one by one, as their names were called. Necessity is the mother of invention. The drummers unscrewed their drums and the best dogs of the regiment were concealed in the drums which were screwed up again. When regiments embark no music is played, but on this occasion the Colonel determined there should be music. He ordered the trumpets and drums to take the head of the column, and to play a lively tune. The face of olumn, and to play a lively tune. The face he drummers—every one of whom had a dog his drum—may be conceived! The trumpets sounded; the drums were all silent. The Colonel got angry and bawled to know why the drums did not beat. There was but one thing to do and that not beat. There was but one thing to do and that was to beat. The moment the drums began to beat innumerable dogs began to howl and to bay, to the astonishment of everybody but the Zonaves. Everybody looked right, left, backward, forward Everybody looked right, left, backward, forward—no sign of a dog anywhere; and yet the more the drummers beat, the more the dogs howled. At last a spaniel fell out of a drum, rolled over and over on the ground, got up and took to his heels, howling louder than ever. Roars of laughter greeted this explanation of the mysterious howls. The intendants ordered the drummers to advance on board, one by one, and to roll the drum was unscrewed, and the dog put ashore. Only one dog got on board; this was Toutou, who kept quiet

got on board; this was Toutou, who kept quiet through all the rolling. It need not be said the 3d Zouaves adore Toutou. He made his entry into Paris, at their head, a few days since.—Paris

Little Napet, an African boy, heard of Jesus, and loved him. One day in early spring he was sent to drive the pigeons from a corn-field. There was a little straw in the corner of the field, and here Napet sat down to watch for the coming of he birds. Feeling a little cold, he kindled a fire the birds. Feeling a little cold, he kindled a nre just outside of the hut. A spark set the hut in a blaze. The fire spread so quickly that Napet was surrounded by fire in a moment.

Some women in the next field, seeing the fire ran to his help. They could not see him, only from the burning hut his voice was heard saying:

"O, my Saviour, I must die! I pray thee let "O, my Saviour, I must die! I pray thee let my body alone be burned, and save my soul from everlasting fire. Take me to thy heaven, for thy

great mercy's sake."

Napet's voice was heard no longer. The fire burned on. The women stood trembling at the fate of the burning child. Very soon, however, the hut was burned to ashes. They were about ooking for the boy's bones, when to their surprise Napet rose up, and rushed into their midst un

"After my prayer," said Napet, "God put it into my mind to lie upon the ground and cover myself with an ox hide that was in the hut. I did so. The fire was not hot enough to burn through the hide, and so I was saved."

"Had you any hope then of escaping death, Napet?" asked the missionary a day or two afterwards when hearing the story.
"No, I believed that I must die," said the boy.
"Did you hope then that your soul would go to heaven?"

heaven?"

was passing under the scaffolding around a store

which the workmen were repairing. A brick fell,

and just grazed his head. "It comes from

above!" said Peter. "What is that you say?" said a bystander. "It comes from above," said

Peter, reverently. "But it came within a hair of

killing you," said the gentleman. "But it did

not kill me," answered Peter, "because it come

At length Peter found a place where a boy wa

wanted. The man talked rather sharply to him, and finally told him he would try him. "It

of his new master. Peter was obedient and indus

before two o'clock, and now it lacks a quarter of

started off at the top of his speed. There was a

shorter cut across the fields, and to gain time

leaped over; but he had done this when he was

his strength was almost exhausted. He did no

but gave a jump. Plump he went into the black

mud upon the further side of the creek. It was

was a sight to behold. He could not stop to brush

off the dirty stains; but having just recovered his

breath, holding out the letter which had also been

the stage office. The precious moments he had

lost by his accident had kept him just long enough

to fail of his object. The stage moved off jus

before he reached the stand. Peter's heart almost

sank within him, but he recollected his motto, "It

comes from above," said the jaded boy, looking

anxiously towards the disappearing stage and

An honest and faithful boy is always brave. He

was conscious of having done all that was in his

power, so he started back for the store just as he

vas. The letter was in his hand as he entered

the door. His master saw his condition and sus

pected his failure. The prospect of losing so much

money made him unjust and cruel. He flew into

a towering passion, and without permitting Peter

careless fellow. He had no business to go through

the fields: that he was not smart enough for him

He would pay him, he said, for the time he had

been in his employment, and he should have no

above." said Peter meekly, choking down the feel-

ing of indignation excited by the injustice of his

master, and distress at the loss of his place.

When he reached his little room he recollected hi

mother's dying words, and prayed to his heavenly

Father, who knew all about the circumstances, to

open the way for him to make his living in some

He had looked around in vain, for a day or two

for work, when he heard his old master's voice at

the door, inquiring for him. "I ask your pardon,

was too hard upon you. It was because I was in a

passion, thinking I had lost my money. But it

was a fortunate thing, after all, that you did not

deliver the letter. I have gained two thousand

dollars by not sending it." "It comes from

above," said Peter with great animation. His

he would increase his wages, for he had noticed

Peter," he said, as the boy came to the door. "

further need of his services. "It comes from

down upon his soiled garments.

comes from above," said Peter to the amuse

make himself as useful as possible.

from above."

TWO WAYS.

I know a boy who, when his little sister runs up to see what he is doing, and he does not want her so near, says, "Please, sissy, go away now; go, sissy, please." Is not that better than to cry, "Get out!" as some boys do, and perhaps make it rougher with a kick?

I know a little boy who, when he comes home hungry from school, runs into the kitchen and says, "Biddy, if you are not too busy, will you be kind enough to give me a cookie, or spread me a slice of bread and butter?" Biddy is happy to leave her work and oblige a boy who speaks so. Is it not more polite than to rush in and cry out, "Give me something to eat, quick?"

"Give me something to eat, quick?"

I know a little boy who says, "Mother, if you are willing, I should like to go to Eddie Brown's candy pull to-night." And I know another who said, "I am going to Eddie Brown's, whether or no." Which way of speaking becomes a little box no." Which way of speaking becomes a little boy best?—Christian Advocate.

KITTY'S JOY.

"Why so happy ltttle one?" said a gay lady of the world to a child whose face was shining with

peace.
"Because God makes me so; and how can "Help it?" said Kitty.

"I wish I were as happy as you," said the lady.

"You might be, I am sure," said the little one.

"God wants you to be happy too."

"I suppose it is because you are so good that you are so happy?"
"No, indeed," said Kitty. "I am not good a

"No, indeed," said Kitty. "I am not good at all; I am very bad, and have got a bad heart."
"How, then, are you so happy?"
"Because God has forgiven all my sins," said the little one; "and I am so happy!"
"How did you get this?" said the lady.
"I just went to God with my sins, and he took them from me; and I have been so happy since!"
"Then you don't care about being good?"
"Indeed I do," said Kitty. "I never cared about being good till I got my sins pardoned; and, now that I know that God loves me, I would do anything to please him. But I did not get pardon by being good; I got it by just going to God for it."—Young Pilgrim.

At a gathering of children on Christmas day, a ntleman present related a very interesting inci ent:
A little girl about three years of age, was very

curious to know why Christmas greens were so much used, and what they were intended to signiso Mr. L. told her the story of the babe at Beth-lehem—of the child whose name was Jesus.

The little questioner was just beginning to give voice to the music that was in her heart; and after Mr. L. had concluded the narrative, she looked up in his face and asked, "Did Jesus

sing?"
Who had ever thought of that? If you will look at Matthew, twenty-sixth chapter and thir-tieth verse, you will find almost conclusive proofs that Jesus sang with his disciples.

ENIGMAS. No. 28. I am composed of 45 letters.

My 2, 5, 32, 27, 15, 17, is god of the winds. My 31, 34, 31, 35, 28, 16, 7, is the first king Athens. My 1, 28, 19, 15, 45, is the title of the sun.

37, 2, 31, 20, 18, 39, is the goddess of silence. 6, 36, 40, 28, 7, is the island where Apollo was born. My 33, 5, 44, 20, 40, 9, 2, was the wife of Faunus,

—a sea-nymph. My 2, 31, 37, 2, 36, 28, 44, was a famous hunter. My 2, 4, 39, 31, 1, 44, 22, was a wonderful weaver. My 3, 1, 22, 23, 30, 15, 42, is a king of Athens. My 44, 9, 41, 30, is a river in Arabia. My 16, 11, 28, 45, 30, 35, 16, 43, 44, 34, was the wife of Pluto.

My 36, 15, 16, 1, 10, 2, 8, 12, 42, is a river in

Turkey.
My 38, 34, 42, 16, 5, 19, 15, 45, is the evening

My 21, 27, 28, 11, 2, is the goddess of flowers. My 24, 4, 9, 2, 35, 36, 25, 42, is a monstrous giant. My 29, 5, 17, 13, 2, is the goddess of the domestic My 26, 14, 2, 27, 22, 23, is the first Greek Astron-

omer.

My whole is a portion of scripture.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 27. "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

# Biographical.

FREDERICK S. SIMMONS, late of Fall River, Mass., died on the 12th of June. in Delaware, Ohio, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Bro. Simmons was a member in good standing in the M. E. Church. He member in good standing in the M. E. Church. He was a man of much prayer. Although death was unexpected, yet it found him prepared and willing to go; as he said to the writer a few hours before his death, "I want to go home." His spirit soon took its departure, and we trust is at home. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn.

Delaware, Ohio, June 20.

A. Nelson.

HATTIE ELLA HAYNES, daughter of S. S. and C HATTIE ELLA HAYNES, daughter of S. S. and C. K. Haynes, died in Farmington, Me.. June 5th, aged 14 years and 9 months. Little Hattie was suddenly taken down by quick consumption, and a very few weeks only served to accomplish the work of dissolution. She was a member of the M. E. Sabbath School in this place, and an obedient and promising child. About two weeks previous to hardens school in this place, and an obedient and promising child. About two weeks previous to her death
she sought and found the Saviour; was baptized in
a few days, and after a short but blessed experience,
in which she was most anxious to do something for
the Master, she died in the triumphs of faith, assuring her mother but three hours before her departure that she should "sleep in Jesus' arms to-night."
Farmington, Me., June 21st. G. WINGATE.

MRS. L. Russ died in North Turner, Me., Ma and the state of the M. E. Church, and in all the vocations of life, as wife, mother, grandmother, the vocations of life, as wife, mother with the vocation with the vocat and widow, she well fulfilled her destiny. Her religious character was decided, and as years increased she grew in grace. Prayer, praise and Christian converse were her delight while living; and when death came she triumphed through Jesus, and went to her long expected home. For her "to live was Christ, and to die gain."

C. W. M.

Mrs. Candace E. Buck, wife of Mr. Jubal B. Buck, and daughter of Jonathan and Polly Jones, of Reading, Vt., died of consumption, June 13th inst., in South Acworth, N. H. On the 25th of April ast she completed her 35th year. At the age of 10 she experienced religion, and joined the M. E. Church. and for a number of years lived an exemplary Christian life. Afterwards for a time she did not enjoy or profess religion as in her youthfu days; but in a revival three years ago in this par of the town she was reclaimed, again professed faith in Christ, and joined the M. E. Church on probation, and at the proper time was received into full relation. Last fall she lay several weeks near the point of death, but becoming better she attended church several times. A few weeks ago she began to fail rapidly in health, and continued to decline until death closed her earthly career. She gan to fail technical control of the carthing careet. Cline until death closed her earthing careet. Was calm and patient, and felt ready and willing to die. She enjoyed music much in her last days, and joined in the singing with her friends. Her husband and four children will greatly feel her loss.

J. H. HILLMAN.

BRO. EDWIN D. CLEMENS died in South Boston BRO. EDWIN D. CLEMENS died in South Boston, on the 9th of June, aged 42 years. This dear brother had been connected with the Centenary M. E. Church for about fifteen years, sustaining during all that time the most blameless Christian character. Till five years since his place in the Sabbath School and social meetings was never needlessly vacant; and during all the months of his protracted and painful sickness, his greatest longing seemed to be for the house of God and its ordinances. His death was very sudden, but in great peace. A large death was very sudden, but in great peace. A large concourse of friends and neighbors at his funeral attested the high regard in which he was held by

On the same day, and at about the same hour, Sister ELIZA WHEELER, relict of the vennerable Father Reuben Wheeler, with almost similar suddenness, passed away from our midst, in great peace, aged 67 years and 8 months. Thus another of our most excellent members has been transferred to the church triumphant. For many years had our departed mother in Israel gone in and out among her brethren and sisters—always, when able, willing to labor and sacrifice for its prosperity. Of the most equable temperament naturally, she met the last enemy with great composure and heartfelt reliance on Christ. Her sufferings were severe at times for something like a year past—and she craved what she has now entered upon, "the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

South Boston, June 26th. M.

Polly Adams, wife of Jacob Adams, died in Campton, N. H., May 7th, aged 70 years. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her." By her, home was made happy and attractive. She moved a quiet and noiseless messenger of good to her household. Esteeming herself the least of all saints, she knew not the depth of her faith or the strength of her experience until disease came; from that hour she never had a doubt. Disease caused her to suffer

"No smile is like the smile of death When all good musings, past, Rise wafted with the parting breath, The sweetest, though the last."

MRS. NELLIE C. JANVRIN, daughter of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Newmarket, died in Hampton Falls, N. H., May 27th, of consumption, aged 22 years and 7 months. She was purified in the furnace of affiction, and had a most triumphant death. She longed to "depart and be with Christ, which is far better." She leaves a husband and twin infants, with a large circle of friends to mourn her early departure. WM. H. WALKER.

March 23d, aged 53 years, 2 weeks. In early life she was converted. She exemplified Christ in her daily life. Though for a great many years an in-valid, at times called to endure extreme suffering, yet never was murmur heard to escape her lips. All yet never was murmur heard to escape her lips. All was cheerfulness and patient resignation to her Master's will. During her last illness of seven months her sufferings were intense, but borne with Christlike patience. She was a faithful and affectionate wife and mother, and strong as were the ties that bound her here, she was ready to go when her Master called. Her last words, "Jesus is precious," are treasured ones in the hearts of the lone husband and weeping doughters, who deeply mourn but with the hope of a glorious re-union hereafter

bulkport, April 20th, aged 96 years. This aged pil-grim professed religion under the labors of Rish-worth J. Ayer; and his successors on that circuit will remember her for her hospitality, her house being the home for the itinerant. She was a wo-man of a cheerful spirit, of patience, and of uniform kindness. She retained her mental faculties with kindness. She retained her mental faculties with remarkable clearness to the close of life; and while she had not lost all interest in matters that relate to this life, the cause of the Redeemer lay nearest her heart. She died in great peace. A. C. TRAFTON.

SARAH JANE STRONG, eldest daughter of Bro. T. B. Strong, died in Ashley Falls, Mass., May 9th, aged 27 years. She gave her heart to the Saviour while in the morning of life, and joined the M. E. Church, of which for several years she was an earnest and efficient member. Her life though modest and unassuming, has been one of usefulness and neautiful consistency. Her place as a teacher in the Sabbath School was never vacant; and for several years her voice was the leading soprano in the choir of which she was a member. For about two years previous to her death she was quite an inval-id; but in the midst of her afflictions she evinced great patience, and submitted to the will of her heavenly Father with a calm Christian resignation. The last few days of her illness was attended with extreme suffering; but while the body was racked with pain, her mind was stayed on Christ, whos with pain, her mind was stayed on Christ, whose grace was sufficient. Her last message to several brothers and a sister who mourn her loss was a request that they should so live as to meet her in heaven. She died peacefully, leaving a testimony to her many friends that all was well. She sleeps to loss.

CAPT. RICHARD LUNT died in Newburyport, June sth, aged 93 years, 7 months, 24 days. At the time of his death he was the oldest male inhabitant of this city. Forty-two years ago the founders of the Purchase Street Methodist Episcopal Society felt their need of a house of worship, but regarded themselves utterly unable to build. Bro. to engage in the enterprise, pledging himself to aid to the extent of his ability. Forty years ago last autumn the house was dedicated; soon after he was converted. His consecration was complete, his conversion clear, and his life ever after, that of a three Chetater. true Christian. For some years before his death he was frequently privileged to sit at the table with four generations of his own family.

D. ATKINS.

Nellie T. Cummings, only daughter of Charles B. and Mary G. Cummings, died of consumption, in South Acworth, N. H., on the 21st of May, aged nearly 17 years. Her sickness was long, painful and tedious; but she was hopeful, cheerful, and very patient. For the last three months of her illness she was confined mostly to her room and bed. About a month before her death she found sweet peace with God by faith in Jesus. Death had no terrors to her; she would rather "depart and be with Christ" than live on earth. The closing scene of her life was morally beautiful and grand. She spoke words of consolation to her weeping friends, telling them to meet her in heaven. She had a parting word and kiss for each. Passing into an NELLIE T. CUMMINGS, only daughter of Charle parting word and kiss for each. Passing into an unconscious state, in which she remained three and a half hours, she "fell asleep" in Jesus.

Business Aotices.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS! - Per steamer "Melita from Liverpool, just landed, 20 bales Crossley's Tapestry Car pets, new and very choice styles; also a few bales Velvets John H. Pray, Sons & Co., 192 Washington St. 2t. J27 ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- Just landed per the "M ry Raymond," from Liverpool, an invoice of Hare's celebrate Floor Oil Cloths. These goods are heavy, thoroughly ser soned, and very desirable. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Gree Family Medicine of the Age.—There is probably no famil medicine so favorably, and so widely known, as Davis' Pai Killer. For the past twenty years it has been extensive ised by Missionaries in India, China, Turkey, indeed in near all the Missionary Stations, not only to counteract the climat influences on the families of Missionaries, but for the care of Cholera and Fevers prevalent in the East. It is used inte nally for all disease of bowels, and externally for wound June 27.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER makes quick wor

We advise our readers to try Renne's Pain Killing Magi

"WISDOM IS BETTER THAN RICHES."-And it is the pe of wisdom to be prepared for all the exigencies that aris Doctor Seth Arnoid's Balsam is the best medicine now befor the public for the cure of all Bowel Complaints, Dysenter rrhœa and Cholera. It has a large sale in New Englan and is very generally used there, to the exclusion of othe articles with which it has come into competition. It is safe and warranted to cure. Such men as RT. REV. BISHO SOUTHGATE and REV. JAMES PORTER, D.D., of New York

ROOT'S PESTACHINE preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks; preventing the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure al diseases of the scalp; is deligbtfully perfumed, cures baldness and will not stain the skin; is a perfect Restorer and Dressi Combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pest chio Nut Oll. Sold by all Druggists. G. C. Goodwin & Co Rust Bros. & Bird, Reed, Cutler & Co., Agents, Boston, Mas Orrin Skinner & Co., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mas REMOVAL .- DR. McDougall, Dentist, has removed from

RECIPE FOR MAKING SOAP.—This valuable recipe is pu hed in full in the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Salumufacturing Company in another column. 6m F. 7.

AN INVALUABLE SPRING MEDICINE. Dr. J. W. Polane As Invaluable Spring Medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor.—This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. P. in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling humors from the blood; but in 1848, a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which have made it (so the people say,) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty." This preparation is composed wholly of vegetables, among which are Saraparilla, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Noble Pine, Mandrake, Senna, and Bjoodroot. Suffice it to say, the "Doctor" is used in hundreds of families as a general medicine. Unlike many other popular remedies, it is very grateful to the taste. Large size bottles 75 cents. Prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, Boston. 3m.n.18. DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP! The Great Cholera Remedu.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP! The Great Cholera Remedy.—Also, Dysentery, Diarrhoa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in the Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colic, etc., and is warranted to cure, or no pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affording almost instant relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Please send for Circular. Try it. Prepared only by Edward Sutton, Providence, R. I. Demas Bannes & Co., of New York, and Geo. C. Goodbuil & Co., of Boston, General Agents. May 30. Co., of Boston, General Agents. AMERICAN LIFE Drops have saved more than 50,000 p

sons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dyentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neura gia. Also, a sure cure for Diphtheria, Coughs and Rheum tism. All Druggists sell them. ORRIN SKINNER & Co

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE and cash assets exceeding \$400,000, on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Sta

Advertisements.

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HARD RUBBER TRUSS. Superior to all other Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not rus hafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, no by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have bee sold in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free. PANY." 13 School Street, Boston.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses. LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outling may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outling may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outling may be obtained in a village seems. Price of Presses : \$10, \$16 \$21 and \$20. Price of an Office with Press: \$15, \$28, \$40, \$48, and \$71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, 23 Water Street, Boston. DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, Warranted

CUITE SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA,
AND CHOLERA.

65,000 Bottles sold IN NEW ENGLAND LAST YEAR. RT. REV. BISHOP SOUTHOATE, REV. JAMES PORTER, D.D. of New York, and others recommend it.

Keep a bottle on hand, Sold by all Druggists. GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Office 3) State Street Roston) insure lives on the PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure live Mutual principle. Accumulation—over \$3,600,000, and increasing—for

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Hubbard M. P. Wilder,
James Sturgis,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12

Charles Hubbard,
Sewell Tappan,
George H. Folger,
W. B. Reynolds,
James S. Amory.
Feb 12

\$1500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill. 3mos May 2 7-308 AND 5-20s. WM. B. MAY, Stock Broker, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Governments, and other Stocks of all descriptions, bought and sold on commission.

3 mos May 2

SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS! GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., AND WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York, Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy. DODD'S NERVINE.

This article surpasses all known preparations for the Cure of all forms of NERVOUSNESS!

NERFOUSNESS!

It is rapidly superceding all preparations of Opium and Vaerian—the well-known result of which is to produce Costiveness and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Restessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretive organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so steadily.

For Fits. Sleeplessness or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregular-ties, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that fol-low in the train of nervous diseases, Dodd's Nervine is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price,

April 25 1y 75 Fulton Street, New York. J. O. JOYCE'S DOUBLE ACTION FORCE J. PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, Railroad Stations, Factories and Vessels, has no equal for power, ease of workmanship, and durability; has a powerful air chamber, will throw water SIXTY FEET, AFTER RAISING it out of a sixty foot well, and NEVER CAN FREEZE. It is the most succ well to your interests by investigating the merits of this Pump, or you may have to say, as others have, "Had I known of this Pump before I bought mine, I should certainly have had it." Call and see it, or send for Circular containing all particular

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REV. J. D. KING, TAUNTON, MASS., SAYS:

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HAIR LIFE you left with us, was used out of personal respect
for you, as an old friend, without the least confidence on my
part, that it possessed any special value. But I am happy to
acknowledge, that less than two months' use of your Magical
Preparation, has restored my wife's hair, which was rapidly
turning gray; so that now, by occasional use, it appears fresh
and young as ever." N. P. SELEE, Melrose, Mass., Proprietor.

No. 30 Exchange Street, corner of Dock Square, Boston, Mass HENRY D. RICE, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Nev

Jan 17 DELICIOUS, STRICTLY PURE, AND OF

COLTON'S Select Flavors of the Choice Fruits, Spices, &c., Are attracting the attention of Lovers of Cholce Flavors every where, for their Delicious Flavor and Economy,
Their Great Strength and Strict Purity. There is no better
Dealers Treble their Sales with them.

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For the Flavors, in 1865 and '66. Introduced 1860.
GOVERNORS from each of the New England States.
G. & C. MERRIAM, the well WM. B. SPRAGUE, D.D., of known Publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictions.
Tr. J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Ty. Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale College.
Prof. NOAH PORTER, Yale College.
St. Louis, Mo.

For every Toilet Table, and every Family.

Colton's Toilet Article, No. 3, COSMETIC TO HEAL, SOFTEN, WHITEN, AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN. ENTIRELY A NEW COMBINATION OF CURATIVES. ENTIRELY A NEW COMBINATION OF CURATIVES.
Roughness and eruptions of the skin, pimples, chapped face,
lips and hands, cold sores, parched and sore lips, red and irritated skin, freckles, sunburn and tan flee away almost like
magic under its rapidly#soothing and healing effect. ITS
FRAGRANCE, AND PERFECT SAFETY FOR THE SKIN
OF CHILD OR ADULT, MAKE IT ALMOST INDISPENSABLE IN EVERY FAMILY. CALL FOR COLTON'S
TOILET ARTICLE NO. 3. Sold by Druggists and Fancy
Goods Dealers.

No. 1 to Moisten, Soften, and Beautify the Hair. COLTON'S TONIC ELIXIR.

A POWERFUL TONIC FOR ALL.

At the same time

ALLEVIATING NERVOUS DEBILITY.

PURELY MEDICINAL AND VEGETABLE. ed from Calisaya Bark, Golden Seal, Wormwood, Val-rian and others of the best. BY ITS USE

The Languid, Dull, Weak, Drowsy Feelings of SPRING and SUMMER are prevented and cured. BY 1TS USE ndigestion, Nausea and Biliousness, Headaches, Jaundice leuralgia, Loss of Appetite, Kidney Complaints and many on the unexplainable bad feelings from nervous and general debili entirely removed. RELIABLE PERSONS WHO USE IT SAY:

"I never found its equal to strengthen and give an appetite
"It never found its equal to strengthen and give an appetite
"It entirely cured me of nausea and indigestion."
"It is the only medicine that cures and prevents my frequence and aches," &c., &c. All praise it. IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM OR INJURIOUS ARTICLE, Try it. Try it. Try it. The above articles are prepared by J. W. COLTON, Chest, and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

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M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., corner William and Beek
man Streets, New York.
For Select Flavors and Tollet Articles,
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
May 16

THE KEY-STONE WASHING MACHINE. This superb Machine can be furnished in any quantity, at low prices. No boiling or hand rubbing necessary.

This is the most successful washer now known. It is constructed on the common sense principle, and any lady can put out a large washing in from one to two hours, without hardly wetting her hands or feel the effects of over work. Send for circular, or call and see it, at No. 30 Exchange Street, corner pook Sources Roston. HENRY D. RICE, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED. CHOLERA-C. C. T. "NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
Potent, Compact, Safe, and agreeable as a preventive and corrective of Cholerale Symptoms. They will control diarrhea, check cholers morbus, subduc cramp, and are essentially required by tourists, as they regulate the effects caused by change of water and climatic influences.
Single Box by mail, 50 cents; 1 dozen for family use expressed for \$5.00.

Exclusive maker, C. H. NEEDLES, Draggist,
Corner 12th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, PA.
June 6

COMPANY.

COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, \$6,600,544.
Received for Premiums and Interest the past year,
Amount of Losses,
Paid in Dividends the past year,
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,

" of Dividends,

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of Frofits declared annually on the first day of February, Ecclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

May 30

DRUNKARD, STOP! DR. BEERS, 61 Chaunce Street, Boston, can cure every case of Intemperance, if you will faithfully follow his directions. Thousands are blessing him for being cured. Investigate this matter, and you will be satisfied. See the Doctor or send stamp for circular. It is harmless, and can be given without the knowledge of the particular.

# Advertisements

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING GEO. N. NOYES is located at 9 and 13 of the firm of Corthell, Noyes & Co., three the best style. Also, a large stock of fine ready m sold at a low price.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. We are en y out of back numbers. All future subscription with the number dated July 14—and may be for James P. MES P. M. James P. M. 2t

\$150 PER MONTH! I want Agents i county in the United States, in an end business. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Mc. 3mo.

TISE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGI ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruisses, Burns era Morbus, Cramps, Colds in the ficad, and plaints, they ever tried; and the demand for all over the country. Try it, reader. Call o where you trade, and he will furnish it to yo facturer's lowest prices. Sold by Druggists, Grocers. Orders addressed W.M. RENNE, Pittafield, Mass. Sold wholesale by GEO. C & CO., Boston; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. WINSHIP'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

This is the only REFRIGERATOR with A CONSTANT, I'v INTERRUPTED VENTILATION. A variety of provi-are kept in one chamber WITHOUT IMPREGNAT EACH OTHER. Access to the ice is had WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PROVISION CHAMBER.

HEALTH, ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE ARE FUL LY COMBINED.

Agents for New England and Province DOVER STAMPING COMPANY
4t 88 & 90 North Street, Bosto KYLE & BRIGGS, Auctioneers of Real and Pe

Sonal Estates. Also, General Commission A Particular attention paid to Leasing and Letting For Mortgages negotiated on reasonable terms essentrusted to us will receive prompt attention. eferences given.

N. B. Also, Agents for many of the best Fire, Life and dent Insurance Companies. W. S. KYLE, June 13 9 STATE STREET, OFFICE 13. WANTED. \$27.60 PER DAY. Agents W

The powder sells for forty cents per package, and wink enough to fill fifty bottles of the size usually reten cents per bottle. A smart agent can sell a groady, and clear \$27.80. The ink can be made from the interee minutes in common boiling water. It is black ink, the best in the world. It flows easily, doe rode the pen a particle, never gums up, is not injured ing, and its color will last forever. Every family in will buy it, as a package will last a family for year can be made in small quantities as wanted. With e we send a thousand circulars, with testimonials fromen, lawyers, teachers, merchants, commercial colors, &c., and the agent's name on the bills. Only of will be made agent for a county. The first one as for a gross of the powder will receive it by returner, with one thought of the county, the money will be returned to them free o' To make sure, one had better-designate several or ther of which he or she will take. Send for trade I culars if you dare run the risk of waiting, or send for a gross. Letters addressed to the Mayor, I cashiers of the banks, or the express agents of the show that the business is honorably and squarely. An Ink Powder will be sent by mail to any address. show that the business is honorably and squarely conductor and the business is honorably and squarely conductor and the Powder will be sent by mail to any address, free charge, on receipt of forty cents.

Address, writing your name, town, county and State

tinctly,
AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Manchester, N.
THOMAS W. LANE,
Clerk for the Company and Special Agent.
June 13

**PERFECTION** is rarely attained, yet A. B. IMPROVED OIL SOAP. FOR REMOVING Grease, Paint, Pitch and Varnish From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anythin

the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is Delicately Perfumed,
and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine
all other resinous fluids.

f this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents,
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS. For sale by all Druggists TOYFUL SONGS FOR ZION'S PILGRIMS

Twelve new and splendid pieces of sheet music, i printed covers, and upon themes Spiritual and Heav cents by mail. Address REV. H. MATTISON, Jer. N. J., or J. P. MAGEE, Boston. PIANO INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.
Parties wishing to fit for teachers of the Plano to to coming autumn can be fully prepared in five or six months MRS. J. B. PAGE'S method. Address, 246 Washington room No. 9, or at Mr. Ditson's Music Store. 3mos June:

GENTS WANTED, To canvass and sell by THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE. THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE.

This work cost the artist six years' labor. It is the n comprehensive, beautiful, grand and good gem of Christ art ever produced. It is strongly indorsed by the religipapers and most eminent divines. A liberal, Paying Comison is allowed, and no other work offers so GOOD inducem to worthy Christian men. To avoid delay and insurer send testimonials, with statement of agency experienc any. Dealers need not apply.

For particulars, address

L. COWLES, Fublisher,

Se Fulton Street, New Yor

See notice and full advertisement in paper of June 2

PLEASE SHOW THIS TO YOUR FRIENDS,

June 27

38

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR NEWER. Its effect is Miraculous.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to prain TALUS VEGETARLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWE

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining man We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it \$1,000 Reward

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER as proved itself to be the most perfect preparation Hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no inju It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the g with new life and coloring matter.

It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair Soft, Lustrous, and Silken. It is a splendid Hair-Dressing. No person, old or If not sold by Druggists in your town, a trial bottle wi

nt to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by I thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its Orders for Trial Bottles, must be addressed to R. P. HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Nashua, Sold by all Druggtsts.

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DIES, A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS! 25,000 Already 80
The second edition enlarged by the addition of 16 pages
Yese Music suitable for Anniversaries and Special Occasis is decidedly the cheapest, best, and most popular Sund
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Everybody likes it, consequently it is very popular.

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ASA HULL, Author and Publisher,
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People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove all that is claimed for it, then c. ademn it. This medi warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Lively plaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and war to cure Janndice in its worst forms, all Billous Disease Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fev Arme, and all kindred complaints. Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fer Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, ranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Mor Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell,

#### ramps, and other similar complaints. Frepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, M. M. Grade by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. Bu CO., Boston. ZION'S HERALD.

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apers are to be sent, in such manner that there

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